REGISTERED NO. B, 4665.
Telephone No. 22037.

POST BOX 322.
Telegram "Chronicle"

The Bombay Chronicle

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

VOL. VIII NO. 4 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 1949 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

NETAJI JAYANTI

Subhas Chandra Bose And His Friends Photographed In Geneva

ROOSEVELT'S UNPUBLISHED LETTER ON INDIA

(See Page 5)

Our Serial Story

SEVENTH INSTALMENT

HOUNDS PASTURE

By Vincent Cornier.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

THORROLDAN Priory a grim old house at the edge of the North Yorkshire moors is the centre of a grim and baffling mystery. A hound howls; a stranger arrives. This man, Magerison, takes up his quarters in the place. He has some hold over Thorrold, the master of the Priory. He presumes on this to tell Dorothy Thorrold the old man's granddaughter that he intends to make her his wife.

Magerison proves and forces Thorrold to admit, that John Barnaby, who has worked as a servant in the Priory, is in reality the next heir, and Dorothy's brother.

Looking for the hound Barnaby is shot in the shoulder, by someone hiding in Hound's Pasture, a field in which a treasure, hidden by monks, is said to be buried. The wound turns out to have been caused by a diamond, not a bullet.

A duck shot in Hound's Pasture has its crop filled with gems worth two housand pounds. While examining them Magerison is attacked—by a ghostly monk, says Dorothy, who saw the thing "materialise" behind him He is knocked unconscious and the jewels are stolen.

Dorothy now betrays her love for him. Together they resolve to solve the mystery.

No one is found in the locked room in which the attack was made, but, while searching, a spectral figure of a monk is seen. Magerison fires at it but it is not harmed! Dorothy accidentally grips a carved boss of oak and she and Magerison fall together through a secret aperture in the wall Old Thorrold bursts open the study door and Igod, his confidential servant and he quarrel. Igod accuses his master of being a murderer!

Meanwhile Magerison and Dorothy Thorrold explore the place into which they fell on the opening of the secret panel. They find themselves in a deserted lead mine gallery beneath the Priory. Igod and Thorrold, baffled by the pair's disappearance, decide to join forces. While they are talking Richard Leathley, Thorrold's enemy, suddenly appears—seemingly from nowhere

CHAPTER XVIII

Old Igod, the master of Thorroldan and Leathley confer: Leathley traps himself—informing the two autocrats of the Priory that he is at their mercy. Meanwhile Magerison and Dorothy are busily exploring under the Priory, in the old lead mines.

IN THE TUNNEL

Before Magerison's fear-laden eyes the mouth of the gallery loomed, a fearsome thing. He laughed, but it was a mirthless and hollow sound.

"You are afraid?" that was Dorothy's cool question

"I—I confess that I am, Dorothy", and again he laughed.

She looked at him puzzled. She did not like that laugh nor yet could she understand it. There seemed to be no occasion for merriment of any kind; she had not known the battlefields of Flanders and the incessant cluttering sounds, like laughter, that left men's throats as they passed dead on their orderly ways to death. "Won't you stay behind, little woman and let me do whatever exploration there is to be done?"

"I've told you once before," her voice was as steady as the rocks about them "that 'whither thou goest thither will I go'—lead on MacDuff." Her trifling attempt to add flippancy to the sentence of a deadly purpose fell as flatly on his senses as did his laughter on hers.

Silently now, they entered the tunnel.

The monks had made that road. That Magerison knew by the soft tread of it to his feet. It was paved deeply with tan and peat fibre and was as soft and resilient as rubber, and as silent to his hurrying steps, and to hers. For they both pressed forward quickly. For the same instinct held them both in bondage. Each feared for the ultimate outcome of their essay into the earthly bowels beneath the Priory: in a lesser degree each feared the extinction of the light Magerison carried. Already it was burning yellowly. They feared then the darkness—the deathly, all-enveloping darkness.

Past towering pillars of native spar, scintillant and wondrously beautiful in the topaz rays of the electric torch under high archways of tinder-dry oak and through long galleries of "shoring works", executed in iron-hard teak wood they went far nearly three quarters of a mile. Now according to Magerison's happily made calculations from his watch and the pocket compass he carried, they were centred beneath the surface of Hound's Pasture. He said as much, excitedly, to Dorothy.

"Are you sure?" came her whispered query.

"Certain! We've travelled due west for twenty minutes and, on surface, that would have taken us directly from your grandfather's study windows to Hound's Pasture. Can you doubt that the same direction, pursued beneath the earth does not amount to much the same thing?"

She answered, "Thrilling isn't it? Why we might even find the—the treasure!"

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
WHY DID YOU PULL THREE TEETH INSTEAD OF ONE?
I GAVE YOU A LITTLE TOO MUCH GAS AND I DIDN'T WANT TO WASTE IT!
GLADYS PARKER
10-12

"You believe then, Dorothy, that it is beneath the Pasture?"

"I'm as certain of that as you are of your bearings, my dear!"

"Then there must be a way out from these galleries to the open air."

"How do you make that out?"

"Well"—slowly—"admitting your premises as being sound, and I have no reason to doubt them, then the fact of the ducks being able to pick up odd jewels from that treasure proves conclusively that not only are they able to gain access to the outfall of these galleries in the open air but that the treasure itself lies very near to that point.

"I don't exactly follow."

"You ought to, Dorothy, bred and born on the marshlands of this district as you have been!" There was a touch of fretfulness and impatience in his voice. "Have you ever known of a wild fowl entering, for example, a cave?"

She considered. "No, I cannot say that I have," she slowly made reply.

"Very wel then, take that as proving that wild fowl in general, and ducks in particular, I may say, will not enter any space overhung by a root; then, it follows, duck would not fly into the open air end of this gallery, however large it may be, no—not even to sate their appetite for glittering stones. They hate anything in the nature of a passage way or an alley of any kind—probably their instinctive fear of a decoy breeds in them that aversion....

"Then, I argue, the mouth of this tunnel, opening somewhere in or about Hound's Pasture, is nothing more or less than a rift in the earth—a tiny cleft through which water is always pouring."

"Water always pouring"? She eched the words, bewildered. "Why that?"

"You know how duck favour the source of a stream—no matter what its size—that opens on the shore?"

"Y—Yes, I do."

"Right—the reason the birds like such surrounding lies in the fact that the "fee" they obtain there is always the freshest and what is vastly more important in our case, the pebbles washed by the rushing stream at the point it bursts from earth are always the smallest and the most symmetrical; now do you grasp what I am driving at?"

"Yes," she excitedly answered, her eyes shining, and her fingers tightly entwined, "I follow you! You are seeking to prove that whatever water gets in these old working converges and drains out at one small point—pours out with some pressure—at that point, outside in Hound's Pasture. And jewels, washed down from the hoard of treasure get caught among the tiny pebbles; and the ducks pick them out because they like their colour shape and hardness——".

"To help grind their food", he finished grinning. "Go up one, Dorothy; by jove, you've quite a good scholar after all!"

CHAPTER XIX.
The Death Chamber.

There followed a silence. Dorothy was more excited than she cared to admit. Magerison was preternaturally calm at first with the all-pervading dread of moving in company with the woman he loved amid the dangers of subterranean and ancient ways—secondly, because some psychic inner sense was fore-warning him of something impending greater in its danger than anything physical could be.

It came when the torch went out. The battery had given up its last reserves; the tiny globe was dull.

Dorothy screamed and clutched at her lover's arm with her two coldly clawing hands. He patted her fingers reassuringly.

"It's all right", he muttered, "it's all right—quite all right. I've got some matches....we're not lost, and——"

Then the whisper grew beneath the earth At first a sound as of a tiny wind rustling among distant trees in the silences precedent to storm—a little wind: an insistent wind. Then from the movement as of air it grew in its insistence up to a point of volume in which could be recognised the sullen monotone of a voice secretive to itself in the night; as of the grumbling hoarse and meaningless communion of a madman's thoughts to his own ears. A hellish sound was this.

Magerison felt his skin growing tight and cold and knew that he was trembling like a scared girl. For all that he tried by pressure of his hands on hers, to comfort Dorothy. She after the manner of women, played her part as women have since the world began. What time he trembled she was steady: as he feared—so she grew unafraid; now, as he vented his feelings in muttered profanities, she closed her eyes and prayed.

And so the sound came up from a rustle of moving air to a whisper and from a whisper to a muttering; and it drew nearer; until now it went past as on the cresting waves of flame: a hollowly roaring diapason, as that heard when an old house greatly timbered, is given up in fire to destruction.

Magerison was crashed back to the wall: Dorothy Thorrold crouched beside him—and all, suddenly, was still.

A patter of feet and a scuttering on the tan—a dog—a hound, beastly of outline, fearsome, fantastic even—terrible. This was the death hound of the Thorrolds that ran past.

Although there was not light yet the ghastly thing could be seen—it loped past like a wolf on its grim occasions of hunting and was lost to sight along the passage—a lambent thing it was; a form of horror.

Magerison gave tongue like a hound himself: grabbing Dorothy by her wrist he started off on its track. And now was proved what dangers he had feared when first he came to the Priory and flung the dead wild duck on Thorrold's study table—he was armed—heavily armed. His gun he had left behind him in the study: now he produced a heavy Colt automatic pistol. Once, twice, thrice, he fired. The bitter puce flames of the thunderous discharges lit the stone with eerie light; but still the hound went on. As with the spectral monk in the study, so with the Death Hound—missiles could not harm either, or, so it seemed.

Still the two ran on, inflamed now with some mad hunting lust—not atrophied by fear. Then the hound was not: it disappeared in a flash—to leave the pair who hunted it baffled in darkness.

Now the passage was terminated. Magerison crashed into a wall of stone and fell. Dorothy Thorrold stumbled into him and almost fell as well. And as Magerison lay on the peat floor he saw a gleam of silvery—blue light above him—moon light! They had found the outlet at last, to the point in Hount's Pasture from which the wild duck took the gems they seemed so keen on swallowing.

"There—there's the out-fall, Dorothy," he yelled: ghostly monk and phantom hound and roaring wind forgotten on an instant. "Can't you see it? Bend down: get your head on my level and then look up: the outlet I tell you—the outlet!"

But Dorothy Thorrold did not answer. No more did she follow his directions. She was standing—could he but have seen her—reeling and twisting in the oncoming vertigo of a great amazement. "You—you said—you had matches, Basil", she murmured at last. "Then—strike one!"

"Strike one? What for?"

"Never mind—strike one!"

He took out a wax vesta and scratched it.

And in its yellow aureole of flame, they saw a chamber before them, rough hewn in stone, furnished with a table and a chair. At the chair sat a man; about the chair lay scattered a horde of flashing stones—and parchments, and books—and ancient brass-bound vellum rods.

And the man at the table was dressed in the fashions of a previous age; and he was dead long dead; and his waxen face was that of Thorrold, the master of Thorroldan, in the Wapentak of Thewle, in Yorkshire—the man who, when last the two had seen him, was hearty, full-blooded and evilly alive!

(To be continued)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

RESOLUTION
THE U.N. WILL RESOLVE THAT SUN SHOULD COME OUT FROM THE WEST BECAUSE 'THE EAST' DOES NOT DESERVE THIS FAVOUR.
DURING THE NEXT OLYMPIC GAMES BEVIN WILL CHALLENGE NEHRU IN COCK-FIGHTING.
INDONESIA
DUTCH
AND JOHN BULL HAS PRESENTED A BOOK TO MALAN TO HELP HIM CONTROL THE PRESENT SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.
DIVIDE RULE IN INDIA UNTIME

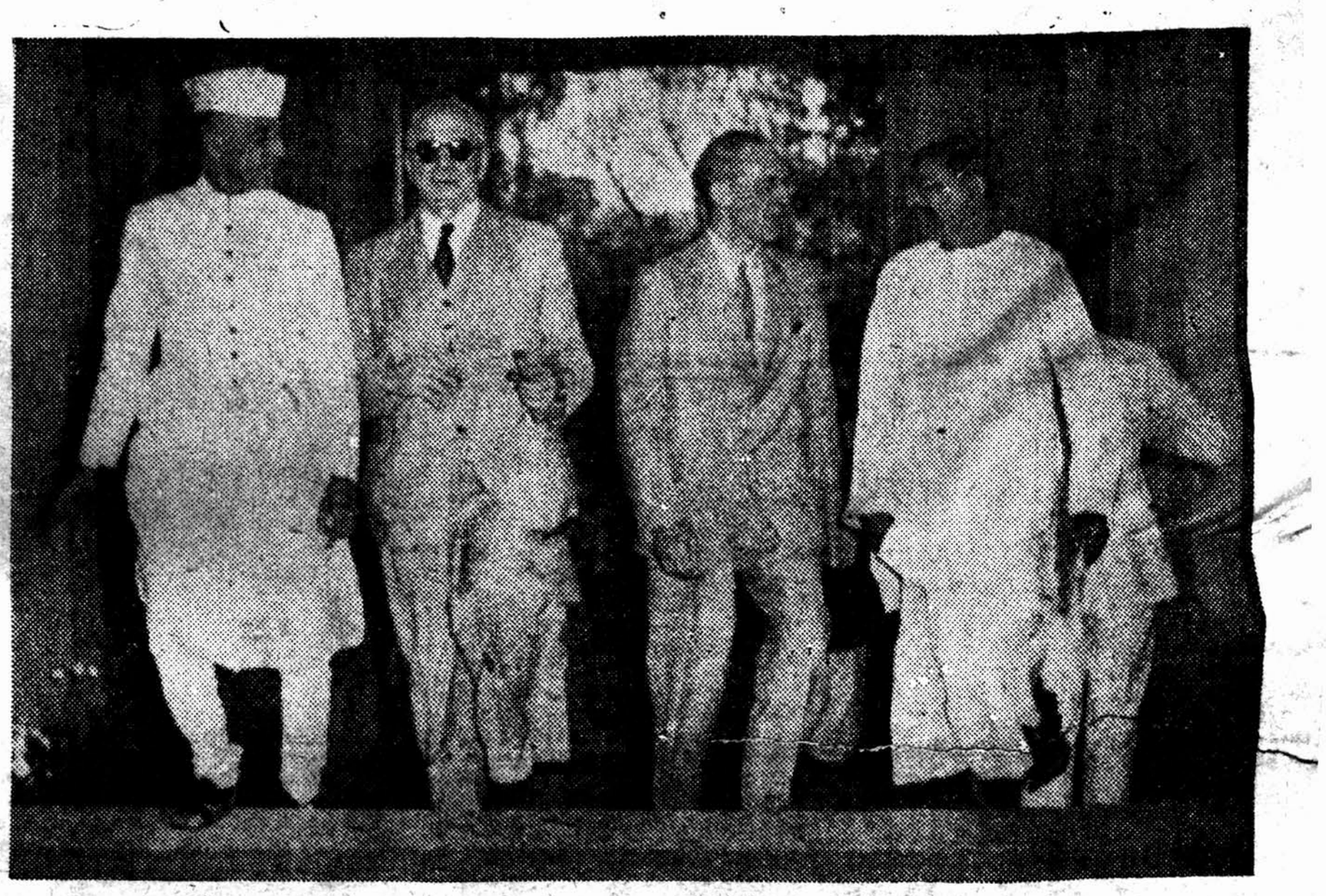
REMINISCENCES OF S. A. BRELVI

A Colleague's Pen-Picture

(By L. G. Khare)

WHEN one has known a man like Brelvi for thirty-eight years, there is a rich collection of memories to draw upon. In my case there is not a single unpleasant memory which can mar my remembrance of him. Since 1913, sometime after I came to know of him, I found him working quietly in the then modestly furnished office of the Central Provincial Co-operative Bank in Apollo Street along with another lean figure seated by his side, Vaikunth L. Mehta. The one was to develop into a great editor, the other into a distinguished Minister of Finance and an authority on the co-operative movement.

Brelvi did a bit of preliminary work for his paper, started just that year, before going from the bank to the 'Chronicle' office. There he was always to be found until the time came to accompany Vaikunth to Andheri. I never added to his stream of visitors in the office by descending upon him or Horniman there. He had a quiet way of showing his appreciation of this. After my being kicked out of a St. Xavier's College professorship because of my political opinions, Horniman asked me to contribute more to the paper. It was to be Brelvi's job to revise the copy. After doing a good amount of Congress work during the day, I used to drift into the office at night and write out my copy. I remember, the chief subjects were the eternal woes of South Africans Indians and foreign affairs and any material which I could boil down from such blue books which I loved most.



(L To R) Late Mr. S. A. Brelvi With Lord Wavell, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Sir Stafford Cripps

An Angry Governor

In 1919, after Horniman's deportation, Brelvi was in full charge. The more I came into contact with him, the more I realized the saint in him. I had a lot of attractive and absorbing Congress work to do. With Umar Sobhani I had been secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. At the Nagpur Congress, we had secured the establishment of Bombay as a separate Congress Province and there was a good deal of organizing work to do. Some afternoons I used to come over to Brelvi's room in the "Chronicle" office and write my leaders there. I remember, during the regime of Sir George Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay, there was a strike of mill labourers in the city which had continued for several days. We had a leading article one day thoroughly denouncing the supineness of the authorities in the matter. The telephone rang in Brelvi's room asking for the 'Chronicle.' "This is Government House," said a gruff voice, "What do you expect the Governor to do?" after referring to our leading article. "We expect the Governor to go to hell—" "What?" exclaimed the voice at the other end of the line. "The hell that is Parel?" I continued, "And see things for himself." "I have," said the voice in sharp staccato tone. Later I learned from a Cambridge chum of mine, a British member of the Indian Civil Service, that the Governor complained about some insolent fellow in the 'Chronicle' office who told him to go to hell. Brelvi, however, continuously for a week more, hit the administration hard for their lethargy and indifference towards labour problems.

Chained

In 1925 came the calamity to me which afterwards proved a blessing. In view of the fact that I secured the privilege of being associated in national work, with one of the finest of men that I have met, a man who thought evil of no man. One night Brelvi sent for me, and said that little Gagandas (now President of the Tariff Board) who had just returned from England after a distinguished career and began to work in the "Chronicle" was being swapped up by the Scindias. Would I take his place and do the desk work. That meant, as Brelvi's deputy, night and day work. No more gadding about, no speeches on public platforms, no time for Congress organisation. That is how I looked upon the nature of a working journalist's duties from my little experience in the office of the 'London Tribune,' a journal which collapsed in a couple of years. Serving the 'Chronicle' was a thankless job from the financial point of view. Brelvi thoroughly agreed about the paucity of pay, the heaviness of work, the scarcity of good sub-editors on starvation wages and the inefficient state of affairs in the press. Then he added gently, "I am sure you will come in." I asked, as a final method of escape, "Does Lalllukaka agree to this?" He answered, "Yes, I have already told him." That clinched the issue. The free wandering columnist L.G.K. became a 'Chronicle' prisoner.

Virgin Widows

Gradually I began to be conscious of the efficacy of Brelvi's methods. He came to the office at about 12-30 and stayed until 5-30 p.m., when after a daily excursion to Andheri, he returned by midnight and stayed on until 2 to 2-30 in the morning. I came at about 3 in the afternoon, after having sent copy from home to be revised by him and stayed on, taking a couple of hours leave in between until I had put the paper to bed by 4 or 5 in the morning. This continued day after day, night after night. If I showed signs of physical fatigue, Brelvi had a way of sensing it and worked longer. But not a single proof escaped revision by him including the advertisements. Particularly was he careful about the matrimonial demands.

I find from my notes that once a proof came up from below containing these lines—'Wanted marriage with three virgin widows promptly. Strict secrecy'. It was Brelvi unerring eye that noticed the 'with' and substituted the very necessary 'for.'

Since then I had a holy horror of the matrimonial adventures who desire to achieve quick results through publicity and of those atrocious adver-

(Continued On Page 20)

THAT UNCLE SAM AND UNCLE JOE HAVE THREATENED TO HAVE THE NEXT ATOM BOMB TEST OVER THEIR CHEST IN ORDER TO PROVE THEIR SUPERIOR STATESMANSHIP OVER NEHRU'S
THAT MALAN WILL HENCEFORTH APPEAR LIKE A TRUE AFRICAN" TO PROVE HIS TRUE -RELATIONSHIP WITH THE NEGROS.
AMERICA AND BRITAIN HAVE DETERMINED TO TRY SOAP AND WATER POLICY TOWARDS THE DUTCH.

CREATION, A THREE-HOUR WONDER!

BY THOMAS R. HENRY

(Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly")

The creation took place in less than three hours!

It required between 1,000 and 10,000 seconds for all the 92 elements out of which everything in the universe is built to be created out of a chaos of elementary particles—protons, neutrons and electrons—which were packed together in a compact mass a few billion years ago.

This is the thesis just presented by Drs. R. A Alpher and R. Hercan of the Johns Hopkins University laboratory of applied physics at Silver Spring MD.

The thesis is based on the assumption of the expanding universe, the quite widely accepted concept that everything in creation—all the stars and all the galaxies and everything on them—once was concentrated in a single mass which suddenly "exploded". The present stars and families of stars are flying fragments from this explosion. it is held.

Great Explosion

At the instant of the great explosion, the heat would have been far too great for any atom to have remained intact, Dr Alpher explains. Cooling would have been very rapid, however, and the atoms constituting the present known elements would have come together in a time which can be calculated

Much depends on the life span of the neutron, the nonelectrical, radioactive elementary particle—which has been calculated as between 15 minutes and half an hour. Once the temperature was right. however, the formation of atoms would have gone on with great speed

Under this thesis, Dr. Alpher explains, the relative abundance of the elements can be explained. The lighter ones would have been formed most easily and in greatest quantity. This ratio of quantities is generally true in nature from the lightest of all, hydrogen, to elements of approximately the weight of iron. From this point on, the abundance of heavy elements remains about constant.

There are three notable exceptions. The light elements lithium, beryllium and borne. It now can be shown Drs. Alpher and Herman explain in a communication to the physical review, that these would have degenerated to form he lium, one of the most abundant of all the elements in creation but much of which originally contained in the earth has escaped

The first precise measurements of the strength of human bones, determined in the same manner as that employed for structural steel or wooden rafters, have just been reported by U.S. Bureau of Standards Scientists.

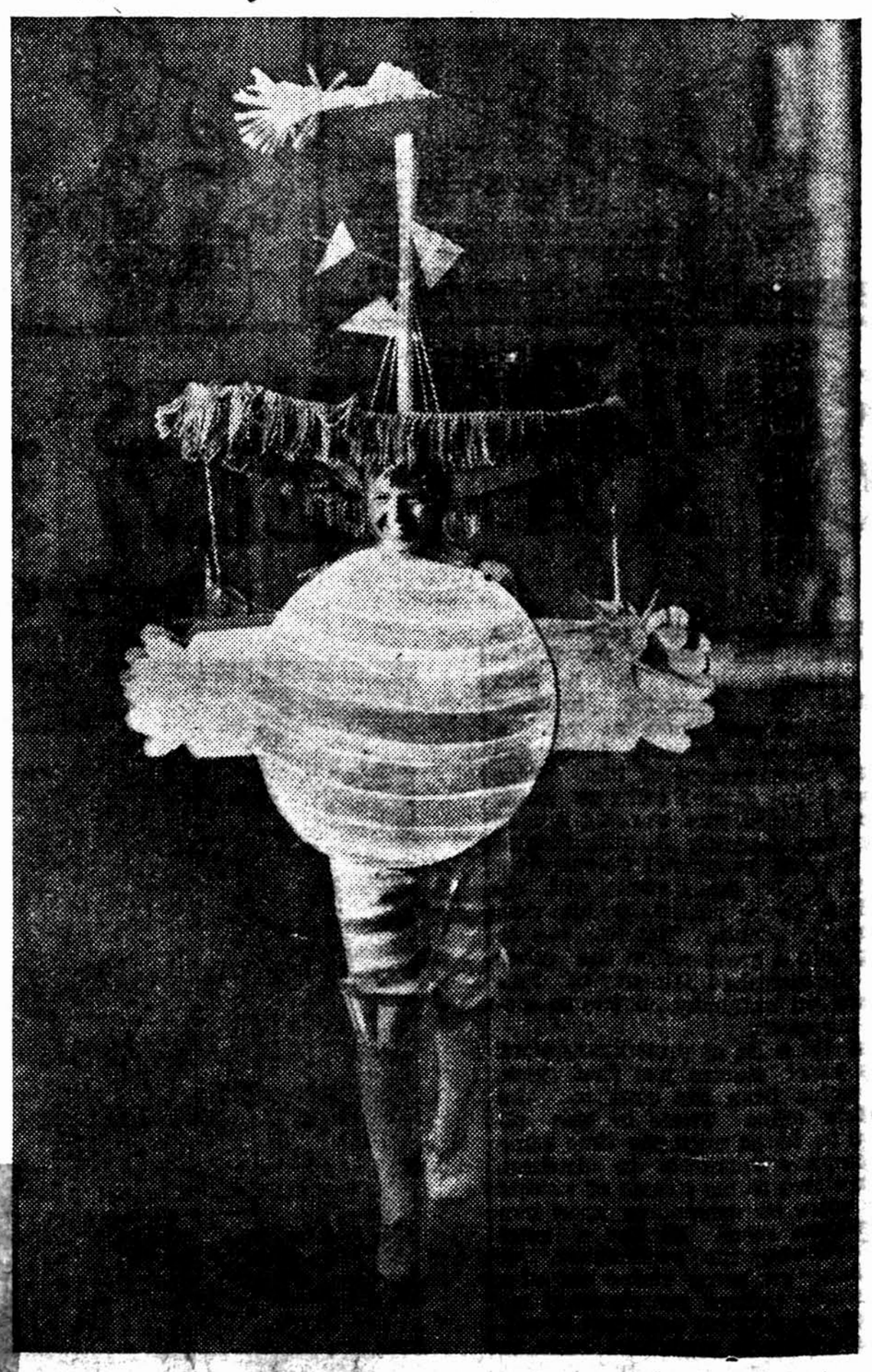
Firstly they determined the strength of bone in resisting compression. It is about one-fourth that of cast iron, but more than twice that of the best Hickory wood. The long bones of the body have only about one-tenth the elasticitf of steel but equal most timbers. They can stand a compression of approximately 23,000 pounds per square inch.

Bone must be considered, the Bureau report says, as an "elastic, brittle material" about half-way in strength between wood and iron

Studies are under way to determine some correlation between the x-ray absorption of bone and its capacity to withstand stresses. This might give a quick method of testing the strength of any bone at any time.

The research has been carried out in co-operation with the Navy Medical Department. Recent developments in high-speed aircraft have caused crews to be subjected to bone-breaking shocks in ordinary flight as well as in accidents. It is essential to know just how much the human frame can stand before these developments can be carried much further

I. is also hoped that the work ill lead to better protective devices. Many instances are known of aircraft and other vehicles crashing to complete destruction, with occupants emerging relatively unharmed. Study of the precise strength of bones, it is hoped, will provide an explanation for this.



Ann Beazley of the Croydon School of art, in her costume depicting "tude" arriving at the Royal Albert Hall for a rehearsal of Chelsea Arts Ball. The students of the School depi cted various "weather" scenes from the Greenwich Observatory.

Patter:

THE BLUNDER OF BENGAL

By Asude

January 9, 1949. Sunday. And yet this is what hit the iris from the columns of the "Statesman" this Sabbath morning.

"The West Bengal Government has reduced the supply of opium to retail shops by 20 per cent from the beginning of this month. This, coupled with a report that the price of the drug is to be raised from Rs. 5/10/- to Rs. 6/12/- per tola from the third week of Januarv has perturbed addicts.."

I don't know about addicts, but I know that it has perturbed aspirants. At least, one aspirant. An aspirant to opium. I had definitely decided to start on opium from the third week of January. And now this. I don't live in West Bengal, true. But you never know. It has been said that what Bengal does today, the rest of India does tomorrow. What is the guarantee that New Delhi will not copy Calcutta?

I don't know if you laugh at the notion, but if you wish to, don't. I am not trying to be funny. If you use the grey cells a bit, you will see why I wanted to start on opium. What else is there to do? "Scotch" simply is not in the picture. You don't get Hashish or Marijooana for the asking. After all. a man has got to live, or no?

I mentioned this aspiration of mine to several people, and opinion was divided, as it always is, as to the wisdom of the venture. There were some who gave a sort of shudder at the notion. Others strongly backed me up. One of these was my wife. She said that it would make a new man of me. Obviously, she wanted a "new man" about the house, — more to her school of thinking.

And then there were some readers of "Patter". They said that it was a great idea. It would put a new tone to my writing. It might make a De Quincey of me. Who knows? They were, of course, perfectly right. And now, this cold douche on all hopes this quiet Sabbath morning.

But it is not merely the personal aspect of the affair which should worry you. Mark the utter stupidity of the thing. I mean. from the public point of view. That is, the political point of view. After all. it is "Politics" that counts

I can see, of course, why West Bengal did this thing. It is just a case of sheer rivalry, trying to outvie and outdo Bombay. That has always been the way with Bengal as much as it has been with Bombay, each trying to get a rise out of the other. That has been the case even from the "Company" days.

When Bombay sported her sea, Calcutta came out with the Maidan. Calcutta made a great spaish with her salted Hilsa, and Bombay countered with her "ducks", — the foundation of good Malay curry. Calcutta made a great noise with Mohan Bagan, and Bombay shot out her Cricket Club of India.

And then, when Calcutta ordained that for evening wear, it was to be black on top and white below, Bombay at once responded by putting it upside down, — white coat and black trousers. It has always gone like that. The Sporting Spirit. and all that.

I can see what happened. All the time that the High Priests of Bombay, — all High Priests with the seven deadly virtues seared deep in their souls, — all the time that the High Priests of Bombay were carrying on their pious crusade against Scotch and Solan and Murree, the Bengal pontifs were brooding. And then, Hey Presto! they come out with this "riposte" this Sabbath morning.

If Bombay can fight the demon "hootch", so can Bengal fight the devil in the poppy seed. From now onwards, let the pipe-dreaners beware, presently, it is going to be no bitter-sweet ball of an evening for the "addict." As for aspirants like me, — say good-bye to all that. "That's about the size of the idea.

I can understand all that, but there is no getting over the fact that Bengal has blundered It is one of those blunders, too. which is usually described as "Himalayan," though personally, I could never understand why the hills,—poor innocents,—should be dragged into the affair. Anyway, Bengal has tripped up once more, and I will tell you why.

Don't you see what it means to stop Opium at this critical juncture of India's history? China did it, and look at what is happening in China. If you let out Opium through one door, it simple means that you are opening the other door to,—the Reds. Or. am I wrong?

Why will not the Congress,+I mean the Bengal Congress,—see that Opium is what the doctor ordered if the country is to have peace? That is, if the Government wished to have Law and Order,—the pet shibboleths of a past era,—and a stoppage of the ranting "nonsense" which comes out in some of the silly papers of Bombay?

What does the Bengal Government know of this great sleep-inducer. No, no, I will not call it a mere "opiate" or a "soporific". They do not see that this superb drug would be just a heaven's gift to the country,—at this crucial moment. It is twice-blest. It helps me,—to forget. And thereby, it helps the Government. I will not trouble about the Prime Minister's salary, and the Prime Minister will not have to bother about remembering it.

One shot of this blessed narcotic before a journey by train would make me contemptuous of the New Rules —of the New Minister of State. Let me have but just a pipeful of Opium before I board a plane, and I will not much mind the crash which may be my lot EN ROUTE.

It would make Congress melas quiescent and peaceful. The question of Congress Executive's morals would never think of rearing its ugly head. That is what Opium would do.

One little shot would make SEANCES,—they are no less,— at the Constituent Assembly tolerable. You would forget the Champions of the Amendments,—not to say forgive. You could sit out a whole Session that way. Just a daily does in the morning.

I am afraid, that last wheeze is not original, as I understand, it has already caught on in the House. And not in the Press or Visitors' gallery only, either. You have just to give a look at some of the chairs and you see what I mean.

And they are on their way to put the kybosh on this celestial elixir! That's what they did to the "Celestials" of China And look at China now!

WILD, WILD WEST

A Shakespearean theatrical company found themselves stranded one morning in a small town in the United States Middle-West. The small sum of money they possessed had only just covered their hotel bill. There seemed only one thing to do so they decided to risk a performance in the local town hall.

Bills were displayed advertising "A Midsummer Night's Dream—by William Shakespeare," and in the evening the wooden hall was packed to capacity with hard-bitten. gum-chewing cowboys.

The audience behaved very well during the play, and when the curtain descended on the last scene members of the company were in the wings, nervously waiting to hear how the cowboys would acknowledge the performance. To their amazement, the audience rose as one man, cheering, clapping, stamping, and yelling: "Author! Author! Author!"

The Westerners became noisier and noisier, and the problem of how to produce the author became more acute. At last, the company told the manager that he would have to appear. He refused at first, maintaining that to pretend to be Shakespeare —even before such a rough audience —would be shameful. But at last he relented and solemnly walked on to the stage. The cowboys shot him.

J. R. D. TATA AS COMMUNIST!

Sample Of Mendacious Anti-Indian Propaganda Which India League Had To Combat

(BY RAJENDRANATH GUPTA)

I enjoyed the greatest laughs of my life when I rummaged the many dull proceedings of the U.S. House of Representatives relating to the debate on the famous Celler-Luce Bill of 1945, granting naturalization rights to about 100 Indians per year. One of the interesting reasons advanced by the opponents of the Bill was that it would facilitate the migration of Communists from India. To substantiate this opinion, believe it or not, a member quoted the Industrialists' Bombay Plan as an attempt to "communize that country!"

And this was not all. The climax of the joke was reached when a member thought fit to divulge the great secret that "this man (J.R.D. Tata) is one of the top leaders of this Communist movement at the present time!"

So that the readers of this article may be able to share my delight, I shall quote the proceedings verbatim:

"Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I intend to vote against this Bill, not on any racial grounds or for reasons of color, but for other reasons.

"I want to call the attention of the Congress and the people of the United States to a certain document relating to a movement that is being undertaken in India to communize that country. I refer to a pamphlet entitled "A Penguin Special—A Plan of Economic Development for India.' This was first published in India in January 1944, I should state that it was difficult for me to obtain a copy of this pamphlet, as apparently it is beins suppressed in the United States.

"This movement does not spring from the bourgeois or the working people. It is the fruit of the industrial leaders of India. Here are the names and connections of those who are credited with writing the plan:

"Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas is the doyen of the Indian commercial world. He is president of the East India Cotton Association, a director of the Reserve Bank of India, and Chairman and director of numerous other concerns.

"Then there is Mr. J. R. D. Tata.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I direct the attention of the Members of the House to the fact that this is the same family to which the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DIRKSEN) referred when he was trying to reassure us as to the lack of chance any Communists coming here from India.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. That is very important because this man is one of the top leaders of this Communist movement at the present time."

I have no doubt this vital information may still be of some value to Messrs Randive, Dange, and Joshi.

Anti-Indian Propaganda

The Celler-Luce Bill had no easy passage through the U.S. legislature. The Bill was twice killed in the initial stages. When the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization held hearings on March 7, 8, 13, 14 in 1945 over the Bill it was defeated by 10 votes against 6. Next time when the Bill was tabled, it was again defeated by 9 against 6. It only in the third attempt that the Bill was re-introduced on the recommendation of President Truman. The Bill was first tabled by Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, then by Mr. Dirksen, and finally by Congressman Emanuel Cellor of New York.

Apart from the very strong opposition of the Isolationists and racists in the U.S. Congress, the Bill was also openly denounced by the American Federation of Labour (the A.F.L.)—one of the most powerful labour organizations in the United States.

It was a difficult situation which the India League of America had to face to secure the passage of the Bill.

The India League therefore organized vigorous propaganda, through all the mediums of publicity known, to create a favourable atmosphere in this country for the passage of the Bill. Much about these efforts is not known in India.

India League Memorandum

The League organized public meetings in New York, Washington, San Francisco, and in other principal cities in all the 48 states in this country; and succeeded in enlisting wide public support for the Bill. They also circulated a lengthy memorandum to the various organizations and individuals, as a result of which thousands of signatures in support of the proposed measure were obtained.

The memorandum said: "Every country of course, has the right to have such immigration laws and fix such quotas as it may see fit. The people of India have no desire to ask for any special privileges or treatment. They do not seek unrestricted immigration to the United States, but they do wish and ask that the stigma of inferiority may be removed—as it has been rightly done very recently in the case of the Chinese. If there is to be a democratic world order, with better understanding among the different nations, particularly of the East and the West, then an easy interchange of students, teachers, merchants, scientists, and philosophers is essential."

The memorandum further said: "Democratic and freedom loving Americans are certainly not shedding their blood for the continuance of racial discrimination, racial intolerance, racial superiority, which are Hitlerian theories and which must result in wars. India is a nation which has had a great and continuous culture of 6,000 years. India has produced some of the World's most eminent scientists, poets, philosophers, and Statesmen."

The memorandum reminded that there were 390 million nationals of India, most of whom anthropologically were of the Caucasian race.

The memorandum was so well-worded and persuasive that not only was it editorially supported by leading American newspapers viz., 'The New York Times', 'Los Angeles Times', 'Kansas City Star', 'New Republic', and 'Christian Century'; but thousands of eminent American Educators, publists, authors, radio-commentators, businessmen, publishers, religious-leaders, and politicians signed their approval and support for the passage of the Bill.

To take a few names at random, among those who supported the Bill were, Henry A. Wallace, John Foster Dulles, Professor Albert Einstein, Clare Booth Luce, Pearl S. Buck, Dr. Henry F. Grady, Upton Sinclair, and Edgar Snow.

In support of the Bill, Professor Einstein wrote that the passage of the Celler-Luce Bill will be "An advantage for the United States and in general for the stabilization of peace and prosperity in the international sphere."

But the greatest support of this Bill came from the late President Roosevelt, himself. The late President went so far as to write a direct letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives. The Chairman was the Hon. Samuel Dickstein. This letter has not so far been published in India; and since it may prove to be of some significance in the history of Indo-American relationship, I reproduce the letter as follows:—

"My dear Mr. Chairman: I understand that your committee soon will hold hearings on legislation to authorize the admission into this country under a quota of persons of the East Indian race, and to permit persons of this race to become naturalised citizens.

"I regard this legislation as important and desirable, and I believe that its enactment will help us to win the war and to establish a secure peace. I am sure that your committee is aware of the great services that India has rendered to the United Nations in their war against the Axis. The Indian Army raised entirely by voluntary enlistment, has fought with great skill and courage in Europe, Africa, and Asia. India has also furnished and will continue to furnish substantial amounts of raw materials and manufactured products of great assistance in the prosecution of the war."

"The present statutory provisions that discriminate against persons of East Indian descent provoke ill-feeling, now serve no useful purpose, and are incongrous and inconsistent with the dignity of both of our peoples.

"The quota for East Indian persons would be approximately 100 immigrants a year. There can be no real danger that this small number of immigrants will cause unemployment or provide competition in the search for jobs."

"It is my hope that the Congress will take steps to remove the present provisions of our immigration and naturalization laws that discriminate against persons of East Indian descent."

(Sd) FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT
Washington D.C., March 5, 1945.

On the death of President Roosevelt, the new President, Mr. Truman also supported the Bill and addressed a letter to the Chairman of the said committee. In another private letter addressed to Representative Emanuel Celler, the mover of the Bill, Mr. Truman wrote:—

"I have indicated on several occasions my interest in H.R. 3517 (Luce-Celler Bill).

I think it ought to pass."

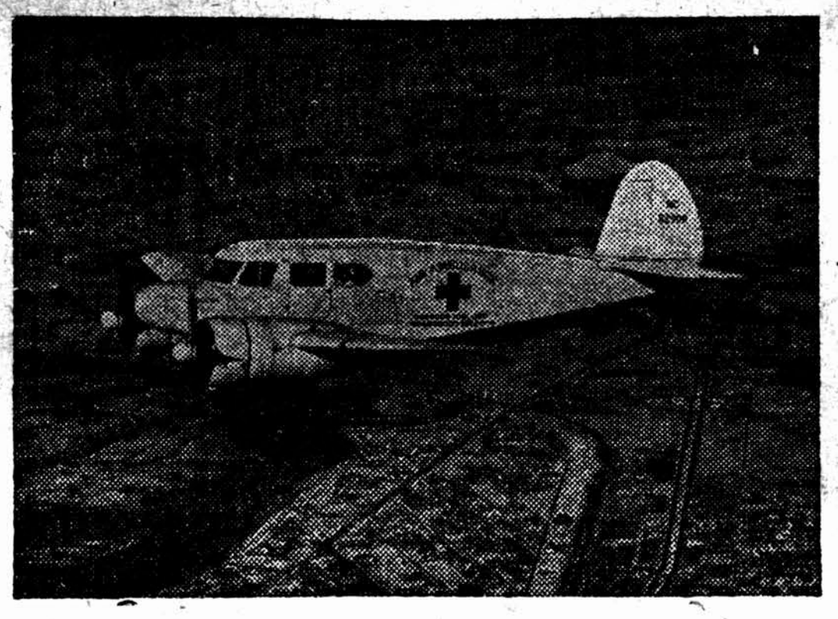
This Bill was also supported by the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Francis Biddle. Mr. William Phillips, who had been Roosevelts' personal representative in India, personally appeard before the committee and strongly supported the passage of the Bill. Lord Halifax, British Ambassador in the U.S., in the end also supported the Bill.

After a prolonged and highly excitable debate in the U.S. Congress, the Celler-Luce Bill was finally passed with a vote of 207 in favour and 83 against.

The significance of the passage of this Bill, and this our fight for civic rights in this country would be lost if a little history of these recial restrictions, in their application to the nationals of India was not borne in mind.

"Prior to the Act of February 5, 1917, there was no restriction against the coming to the United States of East Indians. In the 1917 Act (which is frequently referred to as the basic exclusion act) a so-called geographical area was proscribed and a provision

(Continued on page 24)



Among aviation enterprises recently organized in the United States is a commercial air ambulance service which is based at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, New York. The flying ambulance, identified by a large green cross painted on the sides of the air plane, is a twin-engine Cessna Transport. The ambulance is equipped with a cot, medicines, oxygen tanks, and other hospital items.

Curtains separate the cabin from the cockpit and four dome lights supply the necessary illumination. The patient is lifted on a stretcher through a special door in the side of the plane and is placed on the cot's thick, rubber-foam mattress.

'JAI HIND' HIS 'MANTRA', &

Subhas Moulded Heroes Out Of Slaves To Liberate Country

WHEn the future world historian writes the story of India's struggle for Independence, he will have to devote more than one Chapter to the Indian Independence Movement in East-Asia which culminated in the formation of the Provisional Government of Free India with a National Army of its own. This Army fought the British for one and a half years

The man who led this struggle of Indians abroad for the freedom of their country was Subhas Chandra Bose, twice-elected President of the Indian National Congress.

Netaji fought the British Empire with arms and lost. Even by his failure, he took India one long step towards her goal of liberty says a writer in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" Congres Special Number.

In the midst of the World War II in the month of January, 1941, Subhas Chandra mysteriously disappeared from his home and homeland, and he was next heard of in Berlin. Fully convinced that India could not achieve her Independence without external aid, and bent on securing this aid, he escaped the strict vigilance of the British police, and reached Germany. From there he worked for the cause so dear to his heart.

In the War of Greater East-Asia which broke out on Dec. 8, 1941, Subhas Chandra saw the hand of Providence which soon exposed India's Eastern Frontier to attack. He had to wait for eighteen months before he could reach the scene of battle.

Meanwhile, Singapore, the British bastion in the East, fell to the Japanese armed forces on Feb. 15, 1942. The next day, General Hideki Tojo, the Premier of Japan, speaking in the Imperial Japanese Diet, pledged Japan's all-out aid in India's fight for freedom

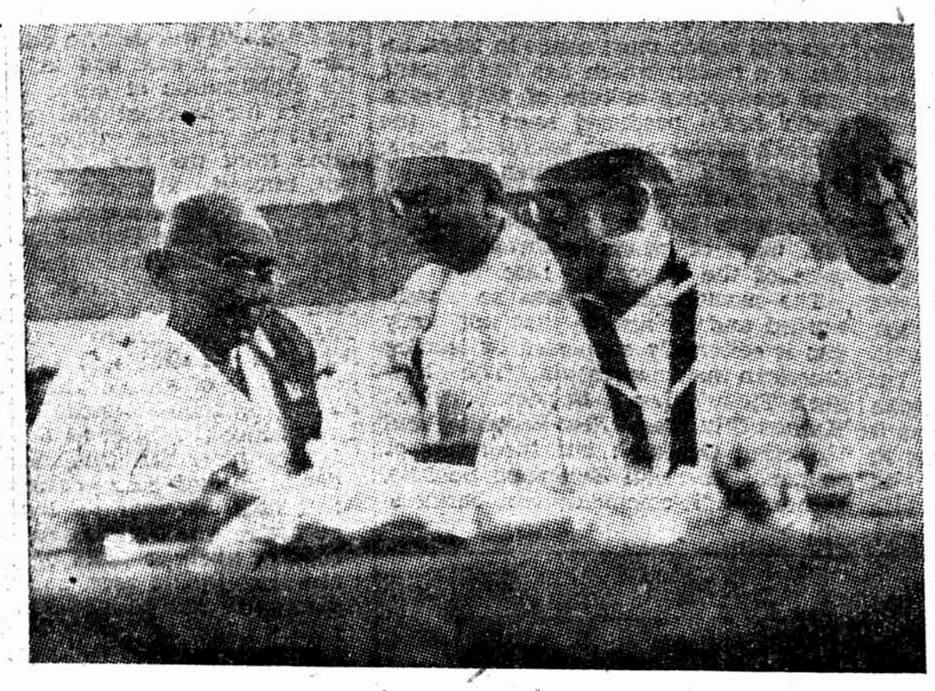
Independence League

After a preliminary conference in Tokyo with prominent Indian leaders from the different countries of East-Asia in March, Rash Behari Bose, the Indian exile and revolutionary who had made Japan his second home for thirty years, arrived in Bangkok; and a bigger conference of representative Indians from throughout East-Asia was held from June 15 to 23, 1942, under the chairmanship of Rash Behari Bose. The Conference decided to form Indian Independence League throughout East-Asia, and elected Rash Behari Bose as President, with a Council of Action of four besides the President. The declared object of the Indian Independence League was "the complete and immediate independence of India, free from any foreign control, domination or interference of whatever nature."

The Indian Independence League had its Headquarters first in Bangkok, and then, in March, 1943, shifted to Syonan (Singapore). In spite of his advanced age and deteriorating health, Rash Behari Bose plunged into the task of collecting money, organising a national army and at the same time making a start with recruitment and training of young Indian volunteers for the National Army.

Subhas In Tokyo

At this juncture, Indians in East-Asia were thrilled to hear on June 15, 1943, that Subhas Chandra had arrived in Tokyo from Berlin. He reached Syonan (Singapore) on July 2, and two days later, that is, on July 4 at a largely attended conference of Indian Independence League representatives from all over East-Asia, Rash Behari Bose proudly invited Subhas Chandra to take over the presidentship of the Indian League in East-Asia. Subhas Chandra Bose accepted this heavy responsibility with an impresive speech to the assembled delegates, and appointed Rash Behari Bose as Supreme Adviser of the League. In the course of the speech, he foreshadowed his plan to form a Provisional Government for Free India to lead the National Army to battle when the opportune moment arrives. From that day on, till he laid down arms in August, 1945, Subhas Chandra knew no rest.



SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE WITH THE 'OLD GUARDS' OF THE CONGRESS.

TETE-A-TETE AT TEA.

Indians in East-Asia hailed their new Neta (Leader) with unbounded enthusiasm, and spontaneously conferred on him the title of "Netaji" (Reverend Leader.)

The day after he became President, Subhas Chandra Bose took the salute at a parade of the Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army) on the maidan oposite the Municipal Offices in Syonan. To the serried ranks before him, he gave the slogan of "On To Delhi". The following day, he and Premier Tojo of Japan jointly took the salute at another parade of the Azad Hind Fauj in the same maidan.

Azad Hind Fauj

On July 8, 1943, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose announced to the world the formation of the Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army).

The next day (July 9), at a mammoth mass rally of Indians in Syonan, numbering well over 50,000 Subhas Chandra Bose placed before Indians in East-Asia, a programme of total mobilisation of men, money and materials to win India's complete independence.

Three days later, on July 12, 1943 Netaji announced his decision to organise a fighting force of Indian women in East-Asia, to be named after the famous Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi who fought against the British in Indan opposite the Municipal Offices in 1857.

Next month (August, 1943), Netaji took over direct command of the Azad Hind Fauj by becoming its Supreme Commander.

In the meantime, he had expanded and galvanised the Indian Independence League organisation, and Indians responded heartily to his call for the total mobilisation of men, money and materials. Indians had been organised into a solid body, a national army had been organised, money and recruits poured in, training camps were opened all over Malaya and in Burma to turn the youthful, patriotic volunteers into trained officers and soldiers for the coming armed campaign for India's Freedom.

The stage was now set for the next step. On Oct. 21, 1943, before a gathering of delegates from Indian Independence League in East-Asia, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose announced the formation of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind in a stirring Proclamation signed by himself and the Ministers of the newly-formed Provisional Government. A striking feature of this Government of Free India was the inclusion in the Cabinet of a woman, Captain (Mrs.) Lakshmi of the Indian National Army. The next day, on the occasion of the Birthday Anniversary of the Rani Lakshmibai, Netaji opened the first camp for volunteers to the Rani of Jhansi Regiment. That day saw the birth of the first army of Indian sisters. Girls in their teens crowded the camp and threw themselves heart and soul into intensive military training under the command of Captain (Mrs. Lakshmi).

The Provisional Government of Free India was promptly recognised by nine world Powers including Japan and Germany.

A few days later, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose flew to Japan, arrived in Tokyo on November 1, and was officially received by the Government of Japan as the Head of the Provisional Government of Free India. At the Assembly of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo on November 5, Netaji was present as an observer. At the sitting of the Assembly on the 7th, Premier Tojo announced his Government's decision to hand over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Provisional Government, which in due course, renamed these islands as Shaheed (Martyrs) and Swaraj (Independence) Islands respectively.

March On India

Shortly after this, the Indian National Army started moving from Syonan and other parts of Malaya towards the Indo-Burma border.

After a flying visit to the Shaheed Islands where he set foot on the first bit of Free India territory on December 30 and hoisted the Indian National Tri-colour, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose arrivd in Burma on January 7, 1944. With his arrival there, the Headquarters of the Provisional Government of Free India and of the Supreme Command of the Indian National Army were also shifted to Burma, which was to be the springboard for this revolutionary Army's attack on the British forces on Indian soil.

Colonel (now Major-General) Loganadan, Minister of State, was appointed the first Chief Commissioner of the Shaheed and Swaraj Islands.

Feverish activity prevailed in the Provisional Government and the National Army.

In less than one month after Netaji shifted his Headquarters to Burma, to

SUBHAS HOISTING NATIONAL FLAG AT THE FOOT OF THE TILAK STATUE IN CHOWPATTY.

FREE INDIA, HIS MISSION

Played The Mystery Man And Added New Chapter To Our History

be exact, on Feb. 4, 1944, the Azad Hind Fauj, fired the first shot for India's Independence, by starting an offensive against the British forces in the Arakan regions. On this memorable day, India's Army of Liberation received its baptism of fire. This was its first test and it came out of it with flying colours and, Major Misra, one of the officers received the decoration of Sardar-e-Jang (Leader in Battle) at the hands of his Supreme Commander at a parade held in Rangoon. Other officers and men also received decorations.

In a historic Proclamation, issued on March 21, Netaji announced to the world that the Azad Hind Fauj had crossed the border and stood on Indian soil two days earlier.

Since that day, this Army had been fighting in various sectors of Burma till it was ordered by its Supreme Commander to cease fire. Suffice it to say that the bravery and self-sacrificing spirit of this National Army evoked the pride and admiration of the three million Indians in East-Asia, and compelled the respect of the British

Azad Hind Bank

On April 5, a few hours before he left for the Front, Netaji opened the National Bank of Azad Hind in Rangoon. The patriotic spirit of four Indians of Rangoon took tangible shape in the establishment of the Bank at a very short notice with a capital of 10 million rupees. Bank's services to the Provisional Government and the National Army grew so extensive and varied that it had to open three branches—two in the suburbs of Rangoon and one in Taunggy (Southern Shan States, Burma). Indians in Burma poured crores of rupees into the War Chest of the Provisional Government; and in this act of selfless sacrifice, they were inspired by the shining examples of Habeeb Saheb and Srimati Betai, who placed all their worldly possessions at Netaji's disposal for the rposecution of the War of Independence. Habeeb Saheb's total assets were estimated at over one crore of rupees. To Habeeb Saheb, Srimati Betai and a few others who followed their example of total mobilisation, Netaji awarded the decoration of Sewak-e-Hind (Servant of India)

Not only the men and women, but little children also plunged themselves into the movement. Boys and girls between the ages of 9 and 14 enrolled themselves in the Bal Sena (Children's Army) organisation which sprang up throughout East-Asia. Any impartial observer would concede that this might well be described as one of the most far-reaching and revolutionary achievements of Netaji. In three weeks' time, these little children successfully underwent elementary military training, including, in some cases, even bayonet practice. By their smart bearing, and smarter salute, accompanied by the full-throated greeting of "Jai Hind" (Victory for India) they opened the eyes of elders to the spirit that was latent in these young souls. One brief illustration might not be out of place here. When the British forces re-entered Mandalay early in 1945, they banned the greeting "Jai Hind", but Indian boys who had received training as Bal Senas nevertheless greeted the British themselves with "Jai Hind" whenever they met them on the streets of Mandalay

What could the British do with these irrepressible little fellows?

At The Gate Of India

In the spring of 1944, the Azad Hind Fauj, in close collaboration with the armed forces of Japan, continued to smash its way towards Imphal (capital of Manipur), the gateway to the plains of Assam. If the campaign had gone according to plan, first Manipur, then Assam, then Chittagong would have been liberated by the Azad Hind Fauj. That was the expectation, and plans had to be made in advance to move the Headquarters of the Provisional Government and of the Indian National Army to the liberated territory in India. Accordingly, the Headquarters of the Government and the Army were re-organised to carry on their activities simultaneously in three distinct zones, namely, in East-Asia, in liberated territories in India, and in the territories still under British occupation in India.

Retreat From Imphal

Then, the rains came. The monsoon deluge flooded the communication and supply routes on the Front. The Indian National Army was halted for the first time (in July) since it started operations in February. Impossible supply and transport conditions alone forced this Army to fall back. It was only then, that the British forces began to advance into Burma. It must be admitted frankly that the retreat from Imphal was a blow to the campaign which had started off so well. But it must also be said that this blow did not result in depression or demoralisation. The Provisional Government, the Indian National Army and the three million Indians in East-Asia took the blow stoically. They quietly renewed their grim determination to keep up the armed fight. Money and men began to pour in more than ever before. Preparations for a renewed offensive were taken in hand. But, with the aid of overwhelming superiority in numbers and equipment, the British forces continued to advance down the Irrawaddy, down the Mandalay-Rangoon road, and in the direction of Taungyi. Nevertheless, even Indians in Burma were unperturbed; their morale stood high; like the Army, they too were determined to do their bit till the last. Month after month, on the 21st, they celebrated the Provisional Government Day. Their celebrations of Netaji Week (July 4 to 11), Provisional Government Anniversary Day (October 18 to 24), and Netaji Jayanti (January 23 to 29)

SUBHAS WTH JAI PRAKASH AND THE LATE MR. K. F. NARIMAN.

SUBHAS INAUGURATES NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE IN BOMBAY.

SUBHAS TALKING TO PRESSMEN.

—the enthusiastic celebrations of these occasions, particularly in Rangoon, have left indelible marks on the Indians throughout East-Asia, especially in Rangoon.

In April, 1945, the British forces were advancing towards Rangoon. Netaji was still in Rangoon. He was determined to stay in Rangoon in the midst of his troops, and face the British there and perish, if necessary. Night and day for a week, his Ministers and high-ranking officers of the Azad Hind Fauji pleaded with him to leave Burma and to continue the struggle from elsewhere. It was April 22. Netaji still refused to budge. The British spear-head had bypassed Pyinmana, and was heading towards Rangoon. Perhaps, a few more hours, and their tanks could have entered Rangoon. Then would be too late. All might be over for Subhas Chandra Bose in East-Asia. With tears in their eyes, the Ministers and officers begged of him to leave even at that twelfth hour. Then, he relented. It was all a hectic rush. Netaji left Rangoon on the evening of April 24 by road. It took him three full weeks to cover the 300 odd miles to Bangkok. For nearly a week after leaving Rangoon Netaji could hear the distant boom of advancing British artillery. The British forces were so near. The risks he faced and the indescribable physical hardships he underwent during the trek were all worthy of Netaji.

Last 'Special Order Of Day'

Brave Officers and men of the Azad Hind Fauj:

It is with a very heavy heart that I am leaving Burma—the scene of the many heroic battles that you have fought since February, 1944, and are still fighting. In Imphal and Burma, we have lost the first round of our fight for Independence. But it is only the first round. We have many more rounds to fight. I am a born optimist and I shall not admit defeat under any circumstances. Your brave deeds in the battle-against the enemy on the planis of Imphal, the hills and jungles of Arakan and the oil-field area and other localities in Burma will live in the history of our struggle for Independence for all time.

Comrades!—At this critical hour, I have only one word of command to give you, and that is that if you have to go down temporarily, then go down as heroes; go down upholding the highest code of honour and discipline. The future generation of Indians who will be born, not as slaves but as free men, because of your colossal sacrifice, will bless your names and proudly proclaim to the world that you their forefathers fought and lost the battle in Manipur, Assam and Burma, who paved the way to ultimate success and glory. My unshakable faith in India's liberation remains unaltered. I am leaving in your safe hands our National Tri-colour, our national honour and the best traditions of Indian warriors. I have no doubt whatsoever that you, the vanguard of India's army of liberation will sacrifice every thing, even life itself, to uphold India's national honour so that your comrades who will continue the fight elsewhere may have before them your shining example to inspire them at all times.

If I had my own way, I would have preferred to stay with you in adversity and shared with you the sorrow of temporary defeat. But on the advice of my Ministers and high-ranking officers, I have to leave Burma in order to continue the struggle for emancipation. Knowing my countrymen in East-Asia and inside India, I can assure you that

(Continued on Page 22)

Serge Palchikoff, one of the 30 white inhabitants of Hiroshima who escaped alive from the atom bomb, was formerly a music teacher at the cadet college in Hiroshima and is today the Manager of one of the big American G.I. clubs in that city. In this article he tells of what happened after he first saw a vivid flash of light on that August morning three years ago and rushed out into the street with his shaving brush still in his hand.

Hiroshima: A Sacrifice On The Altar Of Peace

BY POUL WEST PHALL

Exclusive To "Bombay Chronicle" Weekly

Serge Palchikoff, who was a music teacher at the cadet college in Hiroshima, is one of the 30 white people who escaped alive from the atom bomb.

Now in his late forties, Palchikoff has a wife, two sons and a daughter who until now have been spared the after-effects of the bomb. But the signs are beginning to appear.

A White Russian, Serge Palchikoff was imprisoned by the Japanese and although he was subsequently released he was constantly followed on suspicion of being a foreign agent. Today he is the manager of one of the big American G.I. Clubs. He told me this story about the event of August 6, 1945, when the bomb burst over Hiroshima.

"I was in my house when it burst. We were preparing breakfast and I was shaving. I saw the vivid flash of light and heard the hollow boom of the explosion and I thought an earthquake was coming. When the walls of the house started to collapse I was sure we were in the midst of a serious 'quake. I dashed outside and saw a spectacle which still makes me want to be sick when I recall it. My family rushed out to help.

"Details So Shocking.."

"Just in front of us were more than 30 bodies, all dead. They were a strange purple colour in the face, and swollen. The town was seized by a panic the like of which I have never experienced before and never want to experience again.

"People were running about aimlessly. I saw soldiers, stripped by the blast and with their skin hanging in rags. Some of them had enormous water blisters on their backs and chests. One leaned against a railing. When he walked on, the skin was hanging to the railing and a yellow fluid dripped from an enormous wound in his flesh. I could tell you details so shocking that nobody would believe them. So, I will not.

"People began to walk away from the town in endless rows. Somebody tried to organise help, but not until the military came was it possible to get the work of clearing the wreckage properly under way.

A Silent Drama

"We did not know that we had been atom bombed until we heard it on the radio next day. My daughter and my eldest son tried to help the victims but we could not stand it and decided to leave the town.

"We were about 2,000 metres from the centre of the explosion and were saved only because we were indoors. If we had been outside I am sure we would have been killed with the others. It is a miracle that my whole family is alive today.

"The panic was not really a panic in the proper sense of that word, I suppose. It was a silent drama, uncomfortably silent.

"For three days people left the town in steady streams, taking with them such things as they had been able to rescue. In the town where the dead were still left in the streets, there was a strange and awesome silence. There were no cries from the wounded. They could not cry.

"It was terrible to see the burnt people who looked as if they had been scalded by sunlight millions of times stronger than any we know.

"The dead were removd gradually. It took about a month. Somewere buried in the town, others were taken to burial in common graves or crematoriums.

"I got the impression that there was no hate or bitterness. People just said that this was the price of war.

After-Effects

"I don't know whether I have any after effects. Of course, we have all been through a change in our mentality. Physically, I have not felt any after effects, except that sometimes I realise that I can't remember small things. It can't be my age.

"My wife and two sons have felt nothing yet, but my daughter a pianist and 21, has fallen very ill on a tour in America. The white blood corpuscles are attacking the red ones. The doctors think it is an after effect of the bomb.

"I will not deny that I have become deeply religious. I do not know just why I and my family are alive today but I thank my God because we were allowed to escape. I hope, for the sake of all humanity, that this weapon is never used again. I am glad the Americans have got the atom bomb because I consider America to be a nation which loves peace. I hope they will keep it and never let it loose among people again".

Serge Palchikoff turned away from me. His eyes were suddenly full of tears.

The Burnt-In Shadow

As I walked on through Hiroshima with the little Japanese boy Matzau Yoshima I thought again and again that all the destruction I saw was the work of one bomb only.

The devastation is incredible. On one bridge some 1,200 metres from the centre of the blast, a man was leading his horse and cart at 8.14 a.m. on August 6, 1945. Sixty seconds later the man, horse and cart had disappeared for ever but their shadows have been burnt deep down into the concrete of the bridge by the terrible light from the bomb. Three years have weakened the depth of this shadow but it is still plainly to be seen. It was a sight that froze my very marrow.

Numerous stories are circulating in Hiroshima about the effects of the bomb. Scientists doubt many of them. Matzau told me some of them. One story says that a big bottle was in the direct path of the flash from the bomb. It dissolved at once into a piece of molten glass. There was another story of human beings who disappeared instantaneously in the flash while nearby flowers were untouched. Scientists believe that everything that was thrown into shadow by the flash lived.

Never will I forget Hiroshima. Never. As long as I live.

I realise now why atomic scientists are so scared.

Careful, Girlie—He's a Married Man!

Courtesy:.."The San Francisco Chrno nicle"

UNDER-WATER NAVY!— SUBMARINE TYPE THAT NEED NOT COME TO SURFACE

By Charles H. Spilman

The U. S. navy is working hard and apparently successfully on development of a true submersible—a vessel that can operate under water for its entire time at sea, without access to outside air such as with snorkel tube. The development of an engine which will work without outside air is one of the navy's most closely held secrets.

It is learned that the Germans had begun experiments during the war on "closed cycle" engines with just such an aim. One engine was built by a Professor Walter, employing hydrogen peroxide as fuel. Information on this engine is now to hand, although it cannot be learned how far beyond this our navy engineers have gone now.

Towards the end of the war, the Germans were using hydrogen peroxide—in much higher concentration than the liquid which makes blondes of brunettes—as a propellant in 26 different war weapons and were experimenting with it for 40 others.

Most important, however, was the fuel's use in the Walter engine which, fitted in a type 26 U-boat, would have driven the 80-ton craft at the unheard of speed of 24 knots submerged. This was when submarines were making a top speed of seven knots under water. The sub-marines were never used for lack of hydrogen peroxide.

The hydrogen peroxide in a concentration of 80 to 85 per cent (the disinfectant is concentrated at about 3 per cent) was given the code name "Ingolin" by the Germans. In some applications, it was used as a primary fuel: the disassociation of hydrogen peroxide into water (or, rather, steam) and free oxygen produced heat.

More often, the Ingolin was used as a secondary fuel with the free oxygen being used to support combustion of a fuel such as decalene (similar to diesel oil). Or the reaction might take place in one step by the use of a liquid catalyst; the German had a mixture of liquid catalyst and fuel which they called "Hellmann".

Hydrogen peroxide in these concentrations is quite unstable; it gave the Germans much trouble. The development programme was a constant hazard.

The Walter engine which our navy engineers have reassembled from parts picked up after the war works more or less like this: Ingolin is sprayed into a catalyst chamber where it strikes a permanganate of potassium, sodium or calcium. There it breaks up into steam and free oxygen the steam being about 80 per cent of the volume. The steam and oxygen move into a combustion chamber.

Into the combustion chamber are admitted decalene and water. The temperature of the chamber is above the combustion point, so the decalene burns, utilizing the oxygen derived from the Ingolin. The working mixture, then about 94 per cent steam, goes through a common steam turbine connected with the submarine's drive shaft.

The conventional diesel engine of a submarine gulp huge quantities of air to support the combustion in their cylinders. The Walter engine, in effect, makes its own oxygen as it goes along. So a submarine need not send up a snorkel tube. But there is disadvantage to Ingolin: as a power producer, it casts about 1,000 times more than fuel oil.

However, our success in pushing the Germans' Snorkel development way beyond their maximum achievement, in our new "guppy" submarines suggests that already we may well have overcome the disadvantages of the Walter engine.

"How you've changed! You used to have thick black hair and now you're bald. You used to have a ruddy complexion and now you're pale. You used to be stocky and now you're thin. I'm surprised. Mr Gordon".

But I'm not Mr. Gordon."

'Oh! You've even changed your name!"

Bradman Skilled In Many Sports

MELBOURNE—People who have known Don Bradman, Australia's famous Test cricket captain, just retired from the game, are convinced that he would have made a Davis Cup tennis player if he had taken up the game seriously.

This opinion is shared by ex-Davis Cup player Harry Hopman in his Melbourne "Herald" sports column.

"Don is one of those athletes who can play well any ball game he turns to," declared Hopman.

Bradman once did give cricket away for tennis 20 years ago, but returned to cricket after two or three summers. However he has always played on atleast a few Sundays—sometimes a regular weekly game—during the season and has shown excellent form.

He took up squash racquets about ten years ago to keep fit and quickly moved into top class.

Bradman's golf astounds friends who know how little time he has to play and it is a tribute to his general fitness and keen eye that before he left on the last English tour of his cricketing career he was playing to his three handicap.

Said the dresser to the actress: "There's a man at the door who insists on coming in".

"Did you ask for his card?" inquired the star.

"Yes, but he only laughed and tried to kiss me".

"Oh, let him in", said the actress. "That's my husband!"

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

FAILURE OF HARD COURTS CHAMPIONSHIPS. TAXING THE PLAYERS. A SERIOUS WEAKNESS. UNCONSCIONABLE DELAYS. RESTRICTION OF ENTRIES. GROUSE AGAINST UMPIRING. HISTORY REPEATED IN U.P. NEEDLESS OFFICIOUSNESS. RECORDS AT OLYMPIC MEET. RECORD-BEATERS.

The National Hard Courts Championships Tournament which was held recently at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana must be pronounced a huge failure from every point of view. First of all the most prominent of the Indian stars like Sumant Misra, Dilip Bose and Pramila Khanna did not come to Bombay to take part in it. So the competition lost a good deal of its glamour In consequence there was poor attendance by the fans throughout—entailing heavy loss to the sponsors

Secondly, the matches were played from dawn to dusk—with about three hours break from 12 to 3 P.M. This was done up to the last day of the Tournament! The reason was that the time allotted by the B.P.L.T.A. for completing the tournament was too short. As the events had to be rushed through, some of the best matches had to be played in the morning.

TAXING THE PLAYERS

Now who has the time to spare to rush up to the Hindu Gymkhana both morning and evening to witness these contests? The players were at a dis-advantage too. Apart from the difference in the playing conditions between morning and afternoon, it is extremely taxing of the energy of the players—more so when they had to play four or five matches a day.

A SERIOUS WEAKNESS

If you look at the physical structure of G. Vasant and P. L. Narayan Rao, who became the Singles Champion and runner-up respectively ultimately, you would hardly expect them to go through much of a strenuous fight. They did so no doubt, bu I am sure they would not be able to last long. In addition to over-straining themselves on the Courts, they are guilty of a serious weakness for players—smoking. This does more harm to them than even occasional drinking.

All the same these players deserve to be congratulated on their success. Narayanrao had the added distinction of winning the men's doubles in company with D. Madhav Rao. It was exceedingly creditable on the part of the young Madras pair to wrest the laurels from the hands of experienced campaigners like Jimmy Mehta and Jit Kantawalla.

UNCONSCIONABLE DELAYS

Much was expected of young Naresh Kumar, the Bengal Champion, who came here with the added glory of having defeated India's No. 1, Sumant Misra, at Calcutta. But he, like Finn Bekkevold, a former Belgian Champion, surrendered to the steady and unrelenting onslaughts of Narayanrao. It remains to be seen if he can turn the tables on his conqueror at the Bombay Gymkhana or the C.C.I.

Now another complaint I repeatedly heard from the competitors—and the members of the press—was the unconscionable delay in arranging the daily fixtures. In fact the draw for the mixed doubles was withheld till a very late hour. The delays were attributed to some extent to the late arrival of the Madras contingent. It seems that they were engaged in the South India Championships. So they could not come up earlier This is another matter which demands the attention of the A.I.L.T.A. They must see to it that the All-India Championships have a free run and no competition comes in its way.

RESTRICTION OF ENTRIES

I am given to understand that the Hindu Gymkhana were given the option of staging the National Championships after the Western India. I fail to understand why this opportunity was not taken advantage of by them. Then most of their difficulties would have been easily solved. Nevertheless I must repeat that the short duration fixed for running a tournament of this calibre is too inconvenient for all concerned.

At the same time I must point out that the organisers of a competition of this nature should restrict the number of competitors to a reasonable limit. They should accept such entries which are good enough for the national stage. It is no use swelling the numbers by the inclusion of nondescript players. There were many such in the Hindu Gymkhana lists.

GROUSE AGAINST UMPIRING

Finally, there was the usual grouse about umpiring. It is true that in many cases the supervision was not up to the mark. Bu it was the fault of the competitors themselves. It is their bounden duty to umpire whenever called upon to do so. But I noticed on many occasions that they were not prepared to take up the lines or go up on the chair. This caused the inevitable shortage in the officials. "What are the Committee Members doing", somebody asked. I suppose they were weighed down on their chairs by the sheer importance of their positions!

Everybody was happy at Khanum Singh's second success in the National Championships this season. She proved too good for Leela Dayal, the former All-India Champion, in every department of the game. Leela admitted this to me after the match. But she added that but for the blazing sun so which she is unaccustomed at Sikkim, she might have fared better. I cannot, however, see anybody in India who can lower Khanum's colours today.

HISTORY REPEATED IN U.P.

The unbelievable happend again in U.P. The redoubtable West Indies cricket team, who could not be beaten by our All-India combinations. was actually defeated—and that too by the wide margin of ten wickets!—by the East Zone side The U.P. has the enviable distinction of inflicting their only reverse against the M.C.C. team led by D R. Jardine, in 1934 at the holy place of Benares. The Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram was the fortunate Captain to attain this glory.

The present honour goes to Pesi Palia. And the players who were mainly responsible for East Zone's victory were B Frank, who scored a splendid century, and Hiralal Gaekwad, K. Girdhari and Shute Banerjee, who skittled out the visitors for negligible totals. Shute bagged as many as 7 wickets in the second innings for 67 runs. I wonder if this will help him to secure a place in the final Test at Bombay. But I doubt if the tourists are at all perplexed by their rout at Allahabad.

NEEDLESS OFFICIOUSNESS.

We hear that all the West Indies players are now quite fit. Those who were down with chicken-pox or suffered from other complaints are all well and will be in a position to take part in the fourth Test at Madras. This will mean their strongest combination being fitted against ours. George Headley, the West Indies Bradman, who has been a passenger so far, may show his true merit at last. An interesting match it will be surely

But can anybody tell me why Tony de Mello, the President of tn eBoard of control for cricket in India, took upon himself the responsibility of asking the West Indies Cricket Association to send out another player here? It is their Manager's job and not his. If Lacey felt the need for such assistance it was up to him to call for it. Apparently he did not do so. But the result of de Mello's request was that a player actually on the way to India was sent back from London on an advice from this end! Why this officiousness?

RECORDS AT OLYMPIC MEET.

The Senior Olympic Games, held at the Brabourne Stadium last week-end, proved to be a greater success than the Junior ones staged at the same venue the previous week. As many as five All-India records and four provincial ones were shattered during the Meet. The credit goes to the athletes. Had they received greater encouragement at the hands of the B.P.O.A. they might have fared still better.

Needless to repeat, India is still far behind the world class in athletics, despite the fact that she has been competing in the World competitions much longer than in the other games. Unless and until the authorities made the cause of the athletes their own and work for them,—leaving aside their own selfisn interests,—our athletics,—and all sport for the matter of that,—would make little progress in comparison with the leading nations of the world.

RECORD BEATERS.

Among the men R. Thingalaya, the Tata Sports Club soccer custodian, and M. Kaunds earned the distinction of lowering two All-India records the former in 400 metres run and the latter in 400 metres hurdles. Jim Vickers, the Olympic hurdler, however failed to improve on his previous timing in 110 metres hurdles, although he won the event easily.

Banoo Gazdar claimed three Bombay records in the women's events, namely. 200 metres sprint, Broad Jump and [illegible]

Roshan Mistry in 100 metres sprint who established a new Bombay record for the distance It is good to see these girls improving day by day. They have much be-way to make still to catch up their sisters of the Western countries With more encouragement and better guidance, they are sure to progress faster than they have done so far.

MASTER YOUR FATE IN 1949

ANNUAL DIRECTIONS FOR 1949 contains Monthly and Weekly Forecaste on your Wealth, Health, Home Love Friendships Marriage Travels, Profession and all important events with exact dates of occurrence This book of 10 pages the result of years of research and painstaking labour will help to solve your daily problems and point the way to success and happiness Price Rs 3/— send your Date of Birth

MOON TABLE GUIDE FOR 1949 It shows at a glance the position of the Moon for every day of 1949 and selects in advance auspicious days for personal Economic and Industrial activities it contains. Market Forecasts of prices of Cotton. Jute. Gold Silver, Etc Above all—it advises you how to be prepared and successful in 1949 Price Re 1/— only Postage extra by V P

Apply at once to:

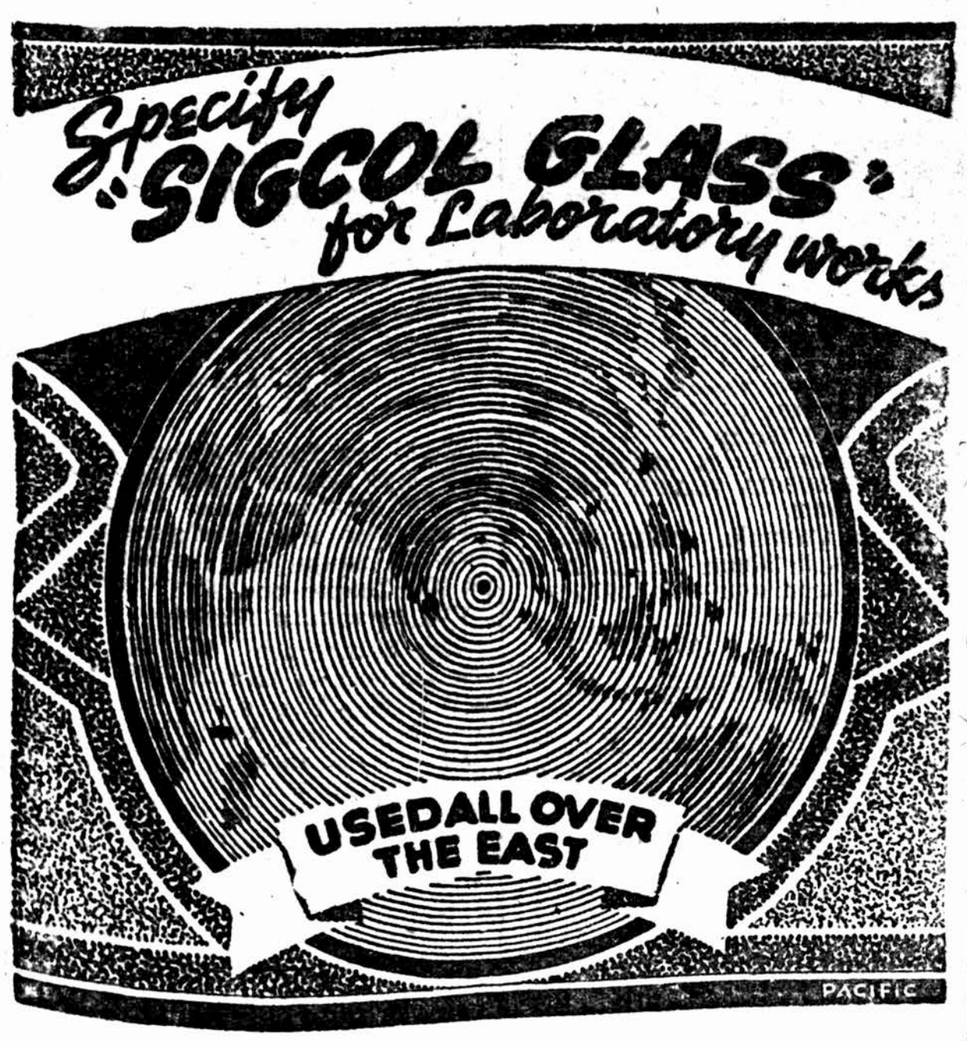
PROF. SEKHAR

The Great Mesmerist and Zamindar ELLORE (W. G. Dist).

WASHED WITH

501 SOAP

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO. LTD.



GIVES IDEAL RESULTS IN ALL CLIMATES

THE SCIENTIFIC INDIAN GLASS CO., LTD.

For Shattered Nerves

ENERGON

A New Tonic

Containing Glycerophosphates Iron and Strychnine with Vitamin B Complex and Lecithin.

Obtainable from All Good Chemists

BENGAL CHEMICAL

Agents:

Punters Have A Fair Day At Mahaluxmi

JEANNE D'ARC WINS EVE CHAMPION CUP

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Maharaja of Idar's Jeanne D'Arc who was the last to leave the gate was nursed in examplary manner by Rickaby when returning 1½ lengths winner in the day's star event the Eve Champion Cup. Rickaby was not perturbed when his mount was slowly away. and he wasted no time in the recovery At the four his mount was placed fourth behind Jawahir, Ferial and Navvara and up in the straight the early leaders shot their bolt, leaving the Idar mare to sail home smoothly. Shan-E-Hind and Aman made desperate efforts close home and dead-heated for the second place while Royal Jester placed fourth with a devastating run.

Mr. Osman Chotani's Pan Supari bagged the other attraction, the Berar Cup by narrow margin from Happy Returns. The neglected Fashion Parade who led all the way by lengths was a tired horse at the end and was third. Wagered Rana Pratap and Cockpit Pride were out of the picture. The first-named was bunched up on the rails in the straight and even otherwise he would not have stayed the distance. Cockpit Pride who lay third early, fell back to last position soon after passing the seven and the good horse failed to respond later at the important end.

Young Purtu Singh was in great form today. He rode three good winners, Pan Supari, Esmail Pasha and Puri Pakodi for trainer Ebrahim Mahomed. Pan Supari and Puri Pakodi both owned by Osman Chotani sustained objections lodged by the riders up runners-up in their respective event. Esmail Pasha, none too well placed early came with a terrific late run to dispose of the heavily supported Shivneri in the first division of the Sargodha Plate.

In the day's last event, the public choice, Little John, had very poor assistance from the saddle when placing a poor fourth. The riding was dangerous besides doleful but luckily there was no spill. I am sure that the grave offence has not escaped the notice of the stipes and they might have dealt with this ere long.

Thirty-five punters solved the treble pool. Each ticket returned Rs. 3,832-8.

The following are the results:—

THE SARGHODHA PLATE (Div. III)—Distance 1 Mile.

H. H. Akkasaheb Maharaj's CROWN OF KOLHAPUR 9-0 Medhe 1
Mr. F. B. Burjorji's JAHAN ZAIB 8-6 P. Khade 2
Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed's SHAH OF IRAN 8-6 Gumansingh 3
Mr. M. Shroff's WHO KNOWS 8-2 Cunningham 4
Not run: Abdel.
Won by Shd., 3/4, 1 1/2.
Time: 1min. 47secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 61. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 18 and Rs. 25.
Winner trained by B. P. Shivan.

THE GHATKOPAR PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. M. Shroff's VIVECA 8-7 P. Khade 1
Mrs. N. E. D. Pandole's TOPFLIGHT 8-7 Uttamsingh 2
Mr. G. R. Kolte and Rao Saheb D. B. Bhilare's RAJ LUXMI 8-7 Aurobinda 3
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's TAMANNA 8-7 Kheemsingh 4
Not run: Happy Queen, Whirlpool, Mah Khurshid and Kantaka.
Won by 3 1/2, 2, 1 1/4.
Time: 1min. 5 1-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 18 and Rs. 15.
Winner trained by Maj. Jadhav.

THE BILKHA PLATE—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mrs. A. L. Talib's KHUNDIL 8-11 Antoo 1
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's TRUMAN S. Chavan 2
Mr. A. A. Suterwalla's ADELINE 8-12 Damodar 3
Mr. G. R. Kolte and Rao Saheb D. B. Bhilare's SHUBH LUXMI 7-10 J. Bhosle 4
Not run: M. & B., Artistic.
Won by Shd., Shd., 2.
Time: 1min. 29 -5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 44 and Rs. 29.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE GHATKOPAR PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 5 Furlongs.

M/s. M. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. J. Wadia's GAMBLE FOR LOVE 9-3 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's QUEEN ELIZABETH 9-3 P. Khade 2
Mr. K. M. Modi's RUKSHANA 9-3 Russell 3
Mr. W. W. Walker's CHRISSIE 4
Won by 4 1/2, 1 1/2, 5.
Time: 1min. 4secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE WAVELL PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mrs. M. D. Petit's CRYSTAL 8-12 N. Dar 1
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and Mahomed Moloobhoy's RIM JHIM 8-7 Kheemsingh 2
Maharaja of Kashmir's RAJ DOOT 7-10 Damodar 3
Col. Mahomed Ali Noon's SIMON'S SISTER 7-10 P. Khade 4
Not run: Sunbathing.
Won by 2, 2, 1 3/4.
Time: 1min. 15 1-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 25.
Winner trained by P. Rylands.

THE BERAR CUP—Distance About 1 1/2 Miles.

Mr. Osman Chotani's PAN SUPARI 7-12 Purtusingh 1
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwala's HAPPY RETURNS 7-8 Shaikh 2
Mrs. Fatma M. Javeri and Lt. Col. H. S. Weston's FASHION PARADE 7-3 Pierce 3
Mr. T. A. Husein's PROSPERO 8-3 N. Dar 4
Not run: Ariel Mail, Show On, Bronzewing, Mardan.
Won by Hd., 3, 3/4.
Time: 2mins. 44 1-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 82. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 30 and Rs. 62.
Winner trained by E. Mahomed.

THE EVE CHAMPION CUP—Distance 1 1/4 Miles.

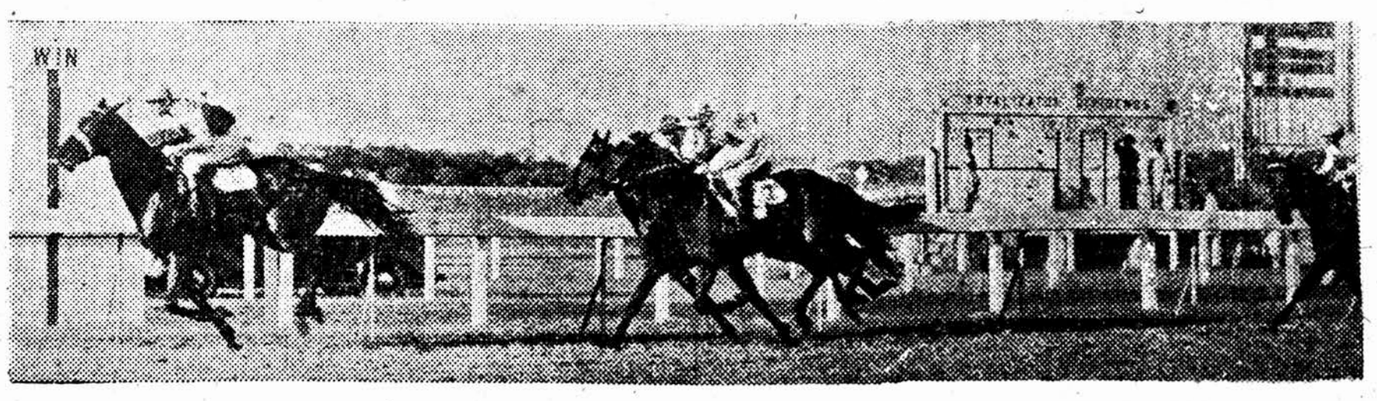
Maharaja of Idar's JEANNE D'ARC 8-11 Rickaby 1
Maharani of Gwalior and Mrs. R. S. Tirodkar's SHAN-E HIND 9-0 Kasbekar 2
M/s. A. S. Motabhoy and S. Fazli's AMAN 7-8 P. Khade 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's ROYAL JESTER 9-4 Roberts 4
Time: 2mins. 9 2-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 49. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 34 and Rs. 33.
Winner trained by Marrable.

THE SARGODHA PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 1 Mile.

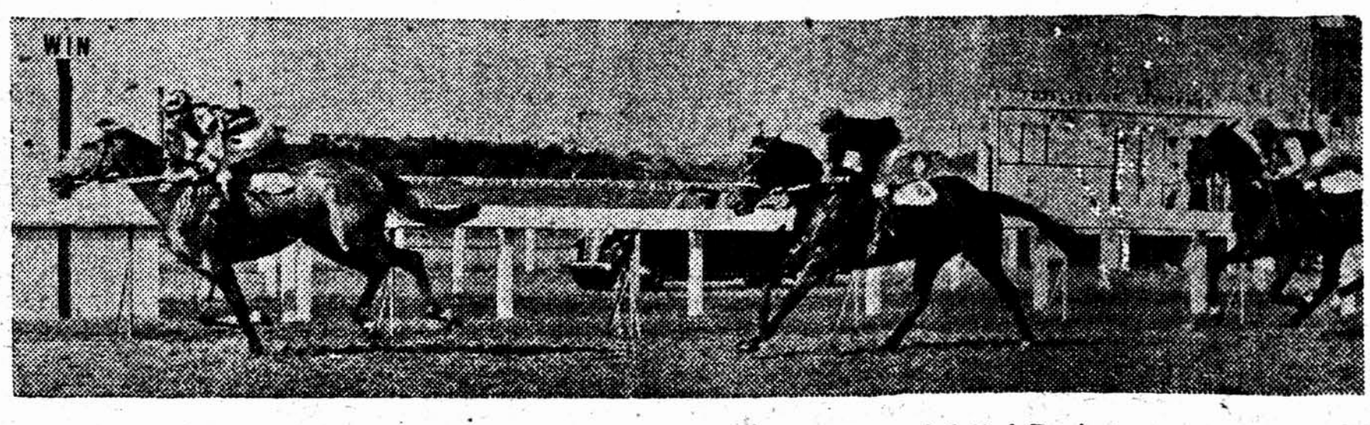
Mr. Alimahomed Chotani's ESMAIL PASHA 7-9 Purtusingh 1
Mrs. E. A. Forsyth's SHIVNERI 8-3 Kheemsingh 2
M/s. A. S. Motabhoy and S. Fazli's GAY SIRE 9-3 P. Khade 3
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's ON AND ON 8-0 G. Chavan 4
Not run: Full Poppy, Desert Hawk.
Won by 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2.
Time: 1min. 44 2-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 74. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 14 and Rs. 22.
Winner trained by E. Mahomed.

THE SARGODHA PLATE (Div. II) Distance 1 Mile.

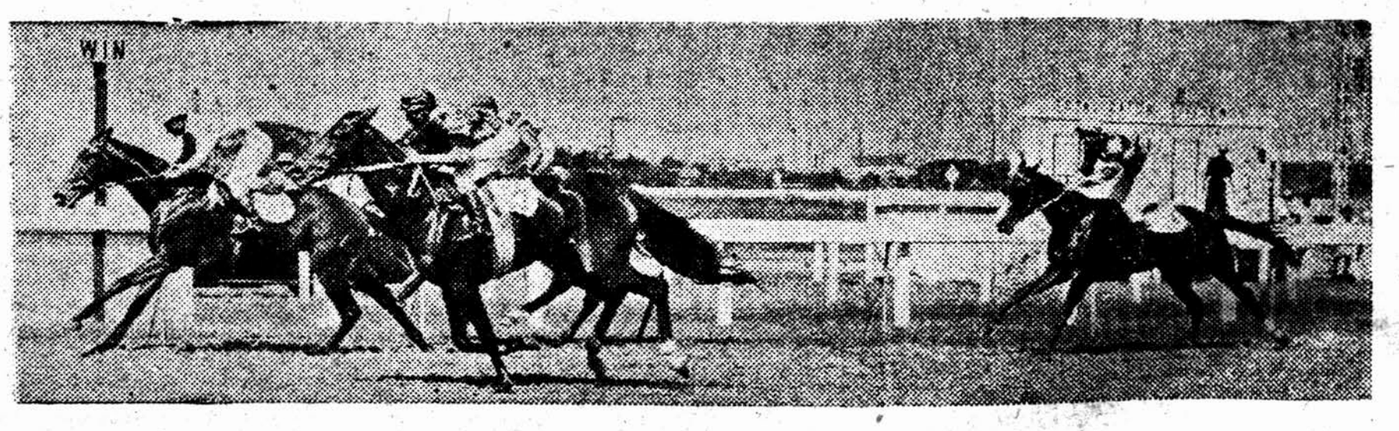
Mr. Osman Chotani's PURI PAKODI 7-12 J. Bhosle 1
Mr. B. A. Thorstenson's MORNING 8-11 Gangaram 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's DARK ROY 8-9 Shiba 3
Mr. Aspi H. Irani's LITTLE JOHN 9-4 R. Bhosle 4
Not run: Adorable, Amar Hind.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16.
Winner trained by E. Mahomed.



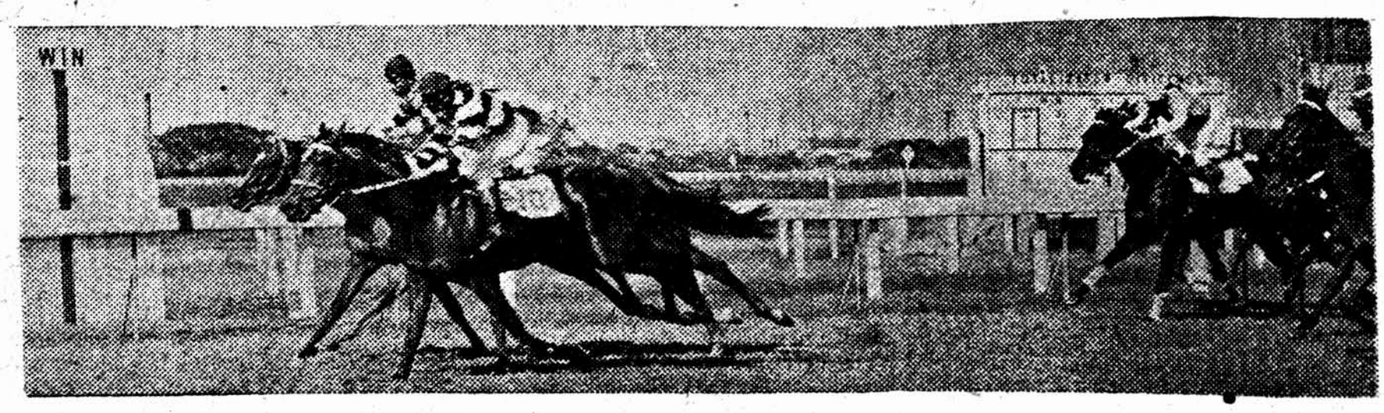
EVE CHAMPION CUP: 1-1/4 Miles: 1st Jeanne d'Arc, 2nd Shan-E-Hind and Aman dead heat.



WAVELL PLATE: 6 F: 1st Crystal; 2nd Rim Jhim; 3rd Raj Doot.



SARDOGHA PLATE (Div. III): 1 Mile: 1st Crown of Kolhapur, 2nd Jahan Zaib; 3rd Shah of Iran.



BILKHA PLATE 7 F: 1st Khundil; 2nd Truman, 3rd Adeline.

Thorium Wins Metropolitan Handicap

CAPETOWN, Jan. 22 (Reuter): Thorium by William of Valence out of Princess Thor today won the £7,500 Metropolitan Handicap over one and a quarter miles at Nenilworth.

Starting at odds of 12 to one Thorium beat Desert Rat by three-quarters of a length in a field of 18 runners with Dazzle neck away in the third place

Desert Rat started at odds of seven to one and Dazzle 16 to one Thorium's time for the race was two

GOAN'S "A" WIN FIRST DIVISION

G.I.P. Rly. "A" And Young Sport's "A" Share Points In League Hockey

BOMBAY, Saturday.

G. I. P. Railway "A" and young Sports "A" were concerned in a goalless draw neither side being able to change the blank score board in the Senior Division game at the Association ground.

There was little to enthuse over the game for neither side were fighting for any position in the league table except that the Railwaymen were keen on not bagging the lower berth in the League and they succeeded partly by gaining a point.

The Railwaymen lost two golden opportunities of scoring once in each half of play They were positive sitters and Munir was the player responsible on both occasions. The game was from end to end and Young Sports were the first to have a chance of opening their account, but Effie, D'Souza, the leader of the attack failed dismally when well placed. Young Sports continued to dominate play but stout work by the Railway's deep defence sustained the attacks. Then the Railway transferred play and should have scored when Munir went through on his own and with only goalie Lopez to beat he looked a scorer all over, but he hesitated and sent in a weak push which the custodian saved and averted any further danger

A few minutes later George Fernandes missed another chance of scoring for the Railway but Lopez saved and the sides crossed over on level terms

KU KLUX KLAN TRIUMPHS

Georgia Move To Ban Hood And Masks Foiled

ATLANTA, Jan. 21 (Reuter): Georgia's Legislature has rejected, after a two-hour stormy debate, a bill to outlaw hood and masks—trappings of the anti-Negro, anti-Jewish Ku Klux Klan.

Opponents of the measure, including most of the supporters of Governor Herman Talmadge, defended the Klan's ceremonial as "a glorious symbol".

Representative John Urcer, who introduced the bill said over 80 per cent of Georgians wanted "to free the women and children of this State from the fear of masked gangs, who slink through alleys by night and terrorise our people."

"UPHOLDING SOUTHERN TRADITIONS"

Representative Julian Bennett, challenged sponsors of the bill "to say they want mixed marriages and mixed races in our schools". He defended the Klan as upholding "southern traditions".

Hissing and booing interrupted the debate and the Speaker often had to quell demonstrations.

A Baptist preacher, Representative F. H. Sillis, accused local clergy, who supported the bill of "meddling". "They ought to be preaching the hell out of their young folks instead of trying to get us to preach the hell out of the Klan," he said.

Karachi News-Letter

NEW ORDER FOR THOSE QUITTING PAKISTAN

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, (By Air Mail): It is understood, Pakistan authorities have now issued fresh instructions that those who desire to leave Pakistan permanently, must obtain a certificate from the authorities concerned besides the usual permit, that no Government dues (including Income-Tax) are outstanding against him.

All the steamer and Air companies as also the Railway authorities have been instructed not to issue tickets to any person unless he produces such a certificate.

With regard to the enforcement of the 'House Rationing' Act, it has been made clear by the Administrator of Karachi that besides dividing the citizens into three categories of capitalist, middle and poor classes, only those persons whose stay in the Pakistan Capital will be considered essential will be allotted living accommodation.

SULPHER ORE FIND

Huge quantities of Sulphur Ore have been located in Pakistan at Koh-i-stan (Baluchistan), Sanni (Kalat State) and Chitral State and Mardan in the North Western Frontier Province, the first one only having not less than two lakh tons, disclosed Dr. H. Crookshank, Director of Geological Survey of Pakistan, addressing a Conference of Industrialists convened by the Director General of Supply and Development.

The Conference decided to form an Association to put up a pilot plant for refining this ore in order to exploit these huge deposits and to make Pakistan self-sufficient in this essential requirement for which it has to depend at present mainly on U.S.A.

SWAMI SATYANAND THREATENS TO FAST UNTO DEATH

MADRAS, Jan. 21, (A.P.I.): His Holiness Sri Satyananda Saraswati, Swami, founder of the All-India Sanatana Dharma Acharana Sangam, Madras, announced today his decision to "fast unto death if in the teeth of public opposition the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill is introduced by the Government in the Madras Legislature".

INFORMATION MINISTERS' CONFERENCE POSTPONED

MADRAS, Jan. 21, (A.P.I.): The Conference of Provincial Information Ministers convened by the Government of India for Jan. 29 has been postponed to February 7, according to information received by the Madras Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, (Reuter): The United States and Saudi Arabia have agreed to raise their legations to the status of embassies, the State Department announced today.

TITO LIKENS SOVIET PROPAGANDISTS TO GOEBBELS AND CAPITALIST REACTIONARIES

Mentions Russia For The First Time When Making Bitter Attack On Cominform

BELGRADE, Jan. 21, (Reuter):—Marshal Tito Publicly accused Soviet and Eastern European radio stations of "spreading poison" against Yugoslavia in a speech published here today.

He named Russia for the first time directly in a bitter attack on the Cominform when he addressed the Congress of the Serbian Communist Party in Belgrade yesterday.

"In the interest of international and Socialist development in the whole world we have been compelled to accept the struggle for truth against false information," Marshal Tito said.

"We have no propaganda machine. Our propaganda machine is weak and it is used above all to present in a friendly way the efforts made and the successes achieved by the peoples of the popular democracies and of the Soviet Union.

"While our radio stations talk of cultural development, reconstruction and the results achieved, the radio stations of those countries broadcast the worst calumines against our country and the criminal elements who have committed treason against our state are used by those stations to spread the poison against us.

"That propaganda must be called by its real name" the Marshal said. "It is hostile propaganda a counter-revolutionary propaganda, because it is directed against a socialist country.

"That the anti-Yugoslav campaign is not directed against the people, but only against the leadership, was a "vulgar hypocritical phrase".

It was more than mere propaganda, it also included concrete hostile acts against the Yugoslav people in general. Marshal Tito declared that the Yugoslav Communist Party was bound by "unshakeable unity which no assault can break, not even on the part of the Cominform Bureau."

Marshal Tito said Yugoslav Communists should reject as beneath their dignity "powerful lying propaganda directed against our country from the east and west."

"Both aim at objectives which cannot be qualified as honest" he said.

"We knew it would be difficult for us if this immense propaganda machine was used against us, but we could not believe it would stoop so low as to use the methods of Goebbels and of western capitalists and reactionaries.

"We have done our utmost to reply to that campaign in a tons as moderate as possible, and on the basis of principles. We will also do this in the future, but today the affairs has assumed such a character and such proportions that we are obliged most energetically to unmask all calumnies and lies, from whatever quarters they may come.

"We shall keep in mind the interests of the international workers movement, but we shall deny the lies and reveal the truth, because that is not only in the interest of our country, but also in the interest of internationalism in general and of socialist morale".

NO MYSTERIOUS POWER

The Yugoslav Communists were defending this principle as well as other Marxist Leninst principles Marshall Tito added.

Certain popular democracies, he said, were dissolving their "peoples fronts" to show they did not follow the path chosen by Yugoslavia. "But they admit them again by the back door," he added.

M. Moshe Pijadi, Vice-President of the Yugoslav Presidium, rebuked those who believe Russia "has some mysterious and absolute power" over other Communist led countries, it was also disclosed today.

"Everybody who tries to make a fetish out of Soviet authority is going against reality", he said to the fourth session of the second Congress of the Serbian Communist Party yesterday. The minister gave balance sheet of the results of the Cominform campaign so far.

Among the points he mentioned were: Time was on Yugoslavia's side because the Cominform could not go on slandering her forever without reason. Sooner of later every Communist party in the world would have to explain to the workers and its membership the essence of the dispute with Yugoslavia and their own unprincipled part in it.

Speaking of the relations of Socialist countries at their present stage he declared: "It is indispensable that the leaders of the Socialist countries reject the negative conceptions of mutual relations applied in the capitalist world, but which must not be applied among socialist countries. Respect for the principle of the equality of small and great nations, of small and large peoples in the socialist countries, is of particular importance.

Any violation of this Marxist principle causes great damage to the world's progressive forces which are fighting against the enslavement of colonial peoples, and against the threat to the independence of small nations from various imperialist powers.

STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE MEETS

Scholarships To Workers

NEW DELHI, January 19: The Standing Labour Committee consisting of representatives of the Central, Provincial and States Governments, Employers and Workers met today in Council House, New Delhi, under the chairmanship of Mr. S. Lall, Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

The Committee discussed the implementation of the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942. It was felt that statistics of industrial disputes should also be collected and the costs of production should be obtained in each industry.

The Committee accepted the suggestion of Government to dispose of the unexpended accumulation under the War Injuries Compensation Insurance Scheme in awarding scholarships to skilled workers for further training and providing welfare facilities for industrial workers. During the war every employer was required to take out a policy of insurance from the Central Government and that policy insured him until the termination of hostilities or until the date he ceased to be employed whichever was earlier. The Fund consisted of sums received by way of insurance premia or payments made on composition of funds or expenses or compensation awarded by the court out of any fine under the War Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1943.

The Fund was utilised to pay sums required for payment of compensation to workmen, for the remuneration or expenses of agents employed for the insurance scheme and for payment of the cost of administering the scheme. The War Injuries Scheme has since been closed leaving an approximate balance of Rs. 4 lakhs Out of this sum Rs. 2 lakhs have been earmarked for the award of scholarships to skilled labour for further training and another Rs. 2 lakhs for providing welfare facilities like libraries and recreational amenities for workers.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the various amendments sought to be made to the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, other than those connected with the recognition of trade unions and included in the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Act, 1947. These proposals relate generally to the maintenance by Trade Unions of proper accounts and records and periodical inspection by Government agencies. Discussion on the various amendments was proceeding when the Committee adjourned to the following day.

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (Reuter): Sadamichi Hirazawa, 57-year-old Japanese artist, charged with poisoning 12 employees of the Teikoku Bank to commit robbery, alleged to-day he was driven to making three suicide attempts by the "mental torture" of a month-long police grilling.

DUNFERMLINE, FIFESHIRE, Jan. 21, (Reuter): Lord Teviot, Chairman of the Liberal National Party and a director of Lloyds Bank, said here tonight that London was again proving to be one of the world's great banking centres.

IRAQ DATES FOR FAMINE-STRICKEN GUJARAT

"Main Standby Of People In Times Of Scarcity"

The Government of Bombay, it is understood, has arranged for the purchase of 120 tons of dates from Iraq, through the Iraqi Trade Delegation which has been in the city during the last few days.

These dates and other edibles are to be dispatched to the famine stricken areas of Gujerat to supplement the meagre cereal allotments which are being rushed to those areas by the Government.

The Iraqi Trade Delegation led by Mr. Abdullah Beg Alaqassab, twice Minister of the Interior in Iraq has come to this country with the specific purpose of increasing Iraq's export of dates—the principal export commodity of that country—to India. In particular, the Delegation wants to induce the Government of India to take dates off the list of "LUXURY FOODS" and treat them as the diet of the common man.

The Delegation met the Prime Minister and other members of the Bombay cabinet and explained the nutritive value of dates. He said that in Iraq dates were the main standby of the people in times of scarcity. Later several samples of dates, were sent to the ministers of the Bombay cabinet, through Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Industries, Fisheries and Backward classes.

Subsequently, it is understood, an arrangement was made by the Bombay Government to purchase 120 tons of dates. This will be in addition to contracts with trade importers.

NARAYANRAO KULKARNI MEMORIAL

On the occasion of His Holiness Srimat Anandashram Swamiji's visit to the Hanuman Temple at Tardeo last week. Mr. M. N. Kulkarny, addressing the large gathering explained the aims and objects of the Narayanrao Kulkarni Memorial Welfare Society, which are to ameliorate the social and economic conditions of the middle class people in general and to promote the students' welfare in particular. Owing to the present scarcity of accommodation in the city the Society intended to carry on welfare activities in ALIBAG and have established a cheap and charitable welfare institution viz., a Students' Home and a Holiday Home from June last year. Mr. Kulkarni further stated that there were prospects of forming a colony for middle class people who could build their own country home at Alibag within the limitation of their small funds.

His Holiness then blessed the cause for which the Society has been established and further suggested that the Society should aim at giving poor boys scope for training in agriculture as well.

"M.G.'s" Solicitude For Indian Students In Britain

MANCHESTER, Jan. 22, (Reuter): The "Manchester Guardian" today called on people in British University towns to support a movement aimed at making students from India, Pakistan, China, Egypt, West Africa, the West Indies and other countries more comfortable while they are in Britain.

"People who live in University towns can do a valuable service by supporting the East and West Friendship Council", the "Manchester Guardian" said.

"There are today more than 10,000 students here for whom this Council caters: Three thousand from the colonies—West Africa and the West Indies send the largest contingents—and 2,000 from India.

Walkout From Libraries Conference

NAGPUR, Jan. 22 (U.P.I.): Some delegates to the All-India Library Conference, Nagpur, staged a walk out from the Conference today as a protest against the entire proceedings of the Conference being conducted in English.

PRAGUE, Jan. 21, (Reuter): Between 200 and 400 officers of the Czechoslovak armed forces are held in prison here in connection with a military coup reported to have been planned for the Christmas holidays, it was learned today from a source regarded as reliable.

CITY STUDENTS DROP POLITICS

Adopt Five-Point Educational Charter Of Demands

BOMBAY, Saturday:
A five-point Students' Education Charter embodying demands for the immediate provision for creches and nursery schools in industrial areas, comprehensive regulation of primary education, free and compulsory education for all between the age of 11 and 16, radical change in the objective methods and organisation of university education, medical and health service for all students, physical education, more facilities for commercial, technical and agricultural education, was adopted by the City Students' Educational Conference which conducted its two-day session today at the C J. Hall. Prof. P. A. Wadia presided.

By another resolution, the Conference deplored the recent increase in fees in medical colleges and urged upon the Bombay Government "to reconsider their decision."

The Conference passed a resolution containing nine students' demands for the immediate attention of Government. The resolution asked for more facilities for military education, more grants for educational institutions, freeships for all deserving students, free and compulsory medical inspection for students, more qualified teachers, free and better physical education, abolition of communal messes in educational institutions and hostels, and fixation of maximum fees of Rs. 8 for the highest class and Rs. 4 for the lowest class in secondary schools.

The Conference called upon all the existing students' organisations to dissolve themselves in favour of a new non-political students' organisation, styled the National Union of Students which was formed at the Conference by a large majority.

JAIPRAKASH PROTESTS TO NEHRU

Plea To Lift Ban On Socialists' Functions

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22 (A.P.I.): The Socialist leader Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, it is understood, has written a letter to the Prime Minister Pt. Nehru lodging a protest against the imposition of the ban on Socialist processions and meetings by the East Punjab and the Central Provinces Governments.

Mr. Narain has also sent telegrams to the Premiers of both the Provinces requesting them to lift the ban. The East Punjab Socialist Conference is scheduled to be held on January 25 and 26 at Ludhiana.

Unique Role Of Cow In Indian Economy

SETH GOVINDDAS'S ADDRESS AT HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.
"Cow is our religious, cultural and economic symbol. It occupies a unique place in Indian culture, which, after centuries of ups and downs still continues to live and breane" declared Seth Govindas renowned Hidi Scholar and member of the Constituent Assembly presiding over the All-India Humanitarian and Cow Protection Conference held at Madhav Baug this afternoon. Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister of Civil Supplies Bombay, inaugurated the Conference which was attended by 90 delegates from all over India and Pakistan and a large number of merchants.

Inaugurating the conference Mr. Desai stressed the need for increasing the production of milk and augmenting and improving the cattle wealth of the country The Indian cow was poor in quality. He milk-giving capacity was low campared to that of her European and American sisters India was an agricultural country whose prosperity depend upon the cattle-wealth of the country. This could be improved by breeding high quality stub bulls. The method of artificial insemination, so much in vogue in American cattle farms also deserved attention

CATTLE COLONY

There was scarcity of milk in the country, continued the Supply Minister. India could hardly get three ounces of milk per head per day. He urged that steps should be taken to prevent cattle from going to the slaughter house.

Mr. Desai revealed that the condition of cattle in Bombay was bad. There was no proper provision even for drinking water for many of them The Government of Bombay had a scheme to improve this sorry state of affairs. They had already decided to have a cattle colony. He called upon al the Municipalities and local boards of the country to evince greater interest in the humaniarian work or improving the cattle wealth of the country.

Seth Govind Das observed in the course of his presidential address that mow had been regarded as Mother by the people of this country since times immemorial History bore testimony to the fact that cow slaughter was prohibited, not only under Hindu rule, but also under Muslim rule.

Under Islam, continued the speaker the sacrifice of cow was not essential. Economically cow was an important factor in India's national life. The yield of Indian land per acre was only 8.5 maunds. This was too low compared with 32 maunds in England 36 maunds in Denmark and 33 maunds in Germany. One of the causes of this low yield was the shortage of bullocks and manure. Compared to the vast cultivable area of the country there was a dearth of bullocks to cultivate the land. It was therefore in the interest of the agriculturists to preserve the cattle and improve their breed.

Seth Govind Das pointed out that inadequate supply of milk in the country had resulted in increased infant mortality and had affected the general health of the country.

Seth Govinddas then referred to the article included in the Indian Constitution by the Constituent Assembly in the chapter of Directive Principles of State Policy, This articles states: The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and in particular take steps to preserve, protect and improve the useful breeds of cattle and ban the slaughter of cow and other useful cattle, specially milch cattle and their young stock."

According to Seth Govindas this mere directive would not serve any purpose. He desired that the article completely prohibiting cow slaughter should have been provided under Fundamental Rights

BAN ON COW SLAUGHTER

Seth Govindas further revealed that the Committee recently appointed by the Government of India to go through this question had recommended a complete ban on cow slaughter. He suggested that both the Central and Provincial legislatures should have Ministers to represent live-stock and cattle welfare, and such ministers should have under them a Department for Cattle Improvement Cattle Utilization and dairy development He added that the import of skim milk power from foreign countries should be stopped. He also suggested that the present policy of the urban milk supply should be crapped so as to break the concentration of the milch cattle in the cities. The cattle should be kept in the villages and supply, processing storage and transport from the vilages to the city should be organised. This would reduce the pressure on the waggons and save collosal and inhuman waste of milch cattle and their young ones.

Welcoming Seh Govinddas and the delegates Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Chairman of the Reception Committee stated that in order to make India self-sufficient protection, preservation and improvement of cattle was necessary. There were large potentialities for the development of cattle and rairy industry in the country. Even with the present low quality cattle of the country the total income from cattle came to Rs. 1100 crores which was half the total income of the country. This showed the importance of developing dairy farming in India on scientific lines.

ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI

U.P. Government's Policy Criticised

LUCKNOW, Jan. 22, (A.P.I.): A strong criticism of the U. P. Congress Ministry's policy of "progressive encroachment on the right of zamindars", was made by Raja Jaganath Bux Singh, member of the Constituent Assembly and leader of the Zamindar Party in the U. P. Legislative Assembly, presiding over the Zamindars Conference here today.

The Raja advised the zamindars to strengthen themselves by uniting in an organisation. Only in this way, he said, the zamindar could save themselves and be of service to the country.

Raja Jaganath Bux Singh said that expert economic opinion did not favour the view that the abolition of zamindari would lead to national prosperity. The provinces of Bengal and U. P. which had zamindari system and Permanent Settlement surpassed other "ryotwari" Provinces like Bombay and the Punjab in agricultural productivity.

MUNSHI INAUGURATES GANDHI FUND WEEK

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 22 (UPI): "To a distracted world, ruled by hate and dissension, Gandhism has a unique message of peace, love and amity in international relations", observed Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's former Agent-General in Hyderabad, inaugurating the "Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund Week" in Secunderabad at a public meeting today.

Referring to the change brought about in Hyderabad as a result of the "police action", Mr. Munshi said that now when Hyderabad had been freed from the Razakar menace there was no reason why it should not give a lead in the collection drive to the rest of India.

Swami Ramanand Tirth, President of the Hyderabad State Congress presided over the function.

PUBLIC RECEPTION

A public reception was accorded to Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's former Agent-General in Hyderabad, at the Nizam College ground this evening by the "dissident" group of the Hyderabad State Congress. He was garlanded on behalf of several individuals and organisations.

43 Officials Suspended

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 22 (U.P.I.): Forty-three officials of the Revenue Department of the Hyderabad State Government have been suspended under orders of the Military Government, according to a Press Note issued today.

Of these, sixteen are members of the Hyderabad Civil Service and include four subedars who were heads of four districts, besides the Supply Secretary, the Commissioner of Excise and the Secretary of the Publicity and Broadcasting Department.

MADRAS, Jan. 22 (U.P.I.): Mr. S. R. Narayan Aiyar, a Hindu Mahasabha leader of Coonoor, has resigned his membership of the Hindu Mahasabha as a protest against its decision to resume political activities.

Gandhiji's Original Letters To Leading Personalities

IMPORTANT FEATURE OF EXHIBITION AT NEW DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22 (A.P.I.): Letters in original written by Mahatma Gandhi to leading personalities like Dadabhai Naoroji, Lokamanya Tilak and others from 1890 onwards, photographs and paintings depicting Gandhiji's life will be among the exhibits at the Gandhi Mandap at Rajghat which is expected to be ready early next week.

The Sarvodaya Diwas Samiti in a statement today says:

The construction work for Gandhi Mandap at Rajghat, Delhi, is proceeding apace. The mandap is expected to be ready by January 25.

The exhibits in the Gandhi Mandap will be arranged in three sections depicting different phases of Gandhiji's life and his activities. From the rush of photographs, paintings etc. which are being received it is expected that the collection will be at least four times that of the Bapu Mandap at Jaipur.

An important feature will be etters in original written by Gandhiji to leading personalities from 1890 onwards, including Dadabhai Naoroji, Lokamanya Tilak and others.

SALE OF PUBLICATIONS

As the exhibition is likely to remain open for one month it is proposed to provide facilities for the sale of publications such as picture-albums books etc. on the premises.

The terms will be: (1) Each publication will have to be approved by the Committee; (2) The Committee will arrange to store the publications and to sell them. (3) Owners of publications will deliver supplies at the exhibition and take away the balance at their own expense and (4) 50 per cent or more of the sale price, as may be decided in each case will go to the exhibition and the balance to the owners.

Those who wish to place their publications for sale at the exhibition are requested to contact the Committee at at 7 Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi, without delay.

The following is the full programme of commemoration to be observed on January 30 at Rajghat:—

Prayer and Gita recitation 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. Akhand Charkha 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Monday, the 31st inauguration of Art Exhibition in Gandhi Mandap 10-30 a.m.

Mass spinning (about 500 charkhas) 11-30 a.m. to 1-00 p.m.

Special evening prayer followed by an address by Acharya Vinoba Bhave. 5-00 p.m.

Reading of the message as directed by the Congress Working Committee.

WHITE RACIALISM MUST BE COUNTERED

"United Asia" Magazine's Plea In Indonesia Supplement

BOMBAY, Jan. 22 (API): *United Asia*, "international monthly of Asian affairs", in a special Indonesian supplement—brought out in connection with the Asian Conference now meeting in New Delhi pleads for "drastic decisions" by Asia's representatives on the Indonesian question

350 YEARS OF DUTCH RULE

The Magazine publishes a specially repeated "report on Indonesia" bringing up-to-date the history of 350 years Dutch rule over Indonesia *including the recent Dutch aggression* for which the Asian Conference has been called.

Stating that racialism is not dead, the magazine in an editorial said:—

"We do not plead that racialism must be met with racialism, but we do want that a realistic approach be made to this problem of the White and the coloured. We do want that the negative racialism of the White people must be met with a positive racialism. It will be the proverbial good thorn we resort to when we have run a bad thorn already."

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 9, 2005.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 23, 1368.
Parsi: Amardad 23, 1318.
Sunrise: 7-15 a.m. Sunset: 6-26 p.m.
Hightide: 06-01, 20-19.
Lowtide: 00-21, 13-09.

Today's Engagements

BUDDHA SOCIETY: Lecture today (Sunday), at Nair Building, Lamington Road, at 9-30 a.m., by Prof. N. K Bhagwat, about impressions of ceremony of handing over the Buddhist Relics by Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru to Maha Bodhi Society.

SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Shri Yogiraj Umeshchandraji, will speak on "Swarga's Jiwan", today (Sunday), at 10 a.m., at Ashram, 448, Sandhurst Road.

AKALI DAL: Giani Mansingh Saheb will speak in Khalsa College, Matunga, today (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. He will also address Muslims at Kasier Baugh, Dongri, tomorrow (Monday), at 4-30 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ: Public meeting at Arya Samaj Vithalbhai Patel Road, today (Sunday), at 7 p.m., when Shri Pandit Devejendranthji, will speak on Vedic Dharma in Free India.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on: "Way of Contentment" today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

SOUTH INDIAN WELFARE SOCIETY'S SCHOOL: Parents Day Celebrations today, at 5-30 p.m., Napoo Gardens, Matunga. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, will preside.

SARASWATI HIGH SCHOOL, LALBAUG: Annual social gathering today, in School premises Govindji Keni Road, Parel, at 4 p.m. Mr. S. K Patil, will preside.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Regular classes on Elementry Astrology will be taken from 2 to 5 p.m. Mr. C. J. Krishnaswami, will speak on "Predictive Astrology" at 5 p.m., today (Sunday), at Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan.

NOOTAN KALA MANDIR: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jahagirdas will open students' work exhibition today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge.

When Water Supply Will Be Slightly Affected

Due to the periodical cleaning of the Malabar Hill Reservoir from 24th to 29th January, 1949, the water supply to the following areas will be slightly affected:—

(1) Colaba, (2) Fort, (3) Dhobitalao, (4) Kalbadevi, (5) Girgaum, (6) Chowpati, (7) Malbar Hill, (8) Cumbala Hill (9) Tardeo and (10) Lamington Road.

Netaji Jayanti

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will celebrate "Netaji Jayanti", today (Sunday), with the following programme:—

8 a.m. Flag Salutation at Congress House, Shri S. K. Patil, will unfurl the Flag and address the gathering. 6 p.m. Public meeting at Chaupatty (near Tilak Statue). Shri S. K. Patil will preside and Seth Govinddas, President, Mahakoshal P.C.C., Shri Joachim Alva, Sheriff of Bombay, Shri S. A. Ayer and Maulana Abdul Aziz Behari, President of Jamiat-ul-Ulema will speak on "Life and Work of Netaji".

Artists of Prithvi Theatres will sing special songs and poems composed on Netaji's life and work.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Public meeting today (Sunday) at 9 p.m. to celebrate "Netaji Jayanti" at Mugbhat Cross Lane (Azad Chawk), Girgaum Road.

NAGPADA TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Meeting of workers and sympathisers of Congress today (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. at Nagpada Neighbourhood Hall in memory of "Netajee Bose" when Shree Nathalal Parikh and other Congress leaders will speak.

AT DADAR: Under joint auspices of Amar Hind Mandal, Loksena and other 25 institutions, Netaji's birthday will be celebrated on Dr. D'Silva High School's ground at 6 p.m. today (Sunday). Mr. S. A. Iyyar (Publicity Officer, Government of Bombay) Mr. Mukundlal Sarkar, Mr. P. V. Gadgil, Mr. Sushil Kavlekar, Mr. Prabhakar Padhye and Shahu Modak will speak.

AT MATUNGA: Public meeting at Podar College, Matunga, today (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. Captain R. B. Wirmani of I.N.A. and other prominent leaders will speak. Also I.N.A. songs by I.N.A. soldiers.

NETAJI BIRTH-DAY CELEBRATION COMMITTEE: Thanksgiving prayer meeting at Dhobi Talao, at 9 a.m., for Netaji and thousands of martyrs, known and unknown who sacrificed their lives for the cause of Indian Freedom, and a Public meeting on the Chowpatty Sands, at 5-30 p.m., today.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Jan. 22, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, Jan. 22, 1949:—

A western disturbance from Baluchistan lies this morning over west Rajputana. It may become more marked and move east-north-eastwards.

Weather has been mainly dry over the country.

Night temperatures were appreciably above normal in Rajputana and the East Punjab.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 23RD: Rainfall will occur locally in the East Punjab and at a few stations in north and east Rajputana and the west United Provinces.

Night temperatures will rise in the East Punjab, north and east Rajputana, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal and fall slightly in the east Central Provinces, Orissa, the north Konkan and the southern districts of Saurashtra and Gujerat.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Jan. 22, (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from Dec. 1, 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on Jan. 22, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 90 61 0 0 Minus 0.1, Ahmednagar 90 55 0 0 minus 0.5 Bangalore 80 58 0 0.2 minus 0.4, BOMBAY 85 67 0 0 minus 0.2, Calcutta 83 60 0 0 minus 0.4, Delhi 78 48 0 0.1 minus 0.8, Hyderabad (Dn.) 86 56 0 0 minus 0.5, Lucknow 76 49 0 0 minus 0.1, Madras 83 65 0 1.7 minus 4.9, Mahabaleshwar 79 59 0 0 minus 0.4, Mysore 83 60 0 0 minus 0.5, Nagpur 88 56 0 0 minus 0.7, Patna 77 54 0 0 minus 0.5, Poona 89 54 0 0 minus 0.2, Sholapur 90 — 0 0 minus 0.5, Simla 53 44 0 1.6 minus 1.3, Surat — 59 0 0 minus 0.1.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday, Jan. 23.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Bibhas on Violin 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Sajjad Husain Qureshi (Mandolin recital) 8-45 Vazir Bai 9-0 Gururao Deshpande 11-0 Film Music 11-45 P. S. Dixit (Gaud Sarang) 12-0 p.m. Vazir Bai 12-15 Chhutta Chheda (Drama in Gujarati) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 G. T. Tilak (Shudh Sarang) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Gaite Parisienne 1-55 Rose Dirman—Soprano 2-10 Music of Howard Barlow 4-20 S. K. Abhyankar 4-45 Rag Ambika on Violin 5-0 P. D. Khadilkar and Party (Kirtan) 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Vazir Bai 6-30 G. T. Tilak 7-0 S. K. Abhyankar (Vocal music) 7-10 Local Announcements and weather Report 7-15 Marathi Rangbhoomi 7-30 P. S. Dixit 7-45 Sajjad Husain Qureshi (Vocal music) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Roshanara Begum (Vocal music) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Grace Calwell: Piano 10-30 The Queen's Hall Orchestra.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-40 a.m. Gujarati Geeto 5-45 p.m. Rasiklal Veen 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 to 7-30 Interval.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)

8-0 p.m. Rasiklal Veen 8-15 P. D. Khadilkar and Party (Powada) 9-0 P. S. Dixit (Jaijaiwanti) 9-20 G. T. Tilak (Bihagdoa) 10-0 Sajjad Husain Qureshi (Mandolin recital) 10-15 Gururao Deshpande.

"SPELLING BEE" ON A. I. R.

For the first time in the history of broadcasting in India a 'Spelling Bee' is to be adapted shortly by All-India Radio, Bombay for radio entertainment. The contest which will be broadcast as a series of "test matches", consists of members of one team to spell a set of words previously chosen, the results being decided by a judge on the basis of set rules.

Local teams "repreesnting" the U. K., U. S. A., Canada, New Zealand and India have entered the contest The first match will be between the Canada and U. K. teams. Sir Rustom Masani will be the judge for this contest which will be broadcast at 10 p.m. on Monday, February 7th, on 244, 61.48 and 41.41 metres.

Mr. David Brower will captain the U. K. team consisting of Mr. R. E. Hawkins, Dr. James Kellock, Mrs. Advey Kellock, Mr. L. R. Mandy and Mr. A. D. Finney. Mr. A. H Peacock will captain the Canadian team consisting of Mr. Z. R. Gallow, Mr. M. D. Keppy and Mr. E. A. Oakley

BARODA, Jan. 23.
250 m. (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Morning Variety 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Film Music.

6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Local Announcements 6-15 For Rural Areas 6-35 Arvind Dholakia (Gujarati songs) 6-50 Baal Jagat 7-20 Khadim Hussain (Vocal music) 7-45 Topical Talk or Interlude 8-0 Arvind Dholakia (Gujarati songs) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Khadim Hussain (Vocal music) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Radio Theatre.

From the Studios

MAJESTIC FILMS

"Mahurat" Of "Chanda"

The grounds of Famous Pictures at Cadell Road formed the venue of the "Mahurat" ceremony of Majestic Films' maiden musical "Chanda", which was held before a large gathering of distributors, exhibitors, artists and writers.

The film, the story of which concerns a starry-eyed belle, has been produced by Husanlal Bhagatram, who made "Pyar-ke-Jeet" a jubilee hit, and Mrs. D. S. Vaswani. It is directed by Virendra Chopra, the songs and dialogues being contributed by Qamar Jalalabadi and music by Husanlal Bhagatram.

"GOPAL BHAIYA"

Those who have had a private view of Jayashakti Pictures' 'Gopal Bhiya' congratulate its producer Ramesh Gupta—the well-known lyricist of 'Ram-Rajya' for giving an instructive and entertaining subject in the picture. It is directed by Shantikumar of "Bhakta Dhruv" fame, and stars Anant Marathe, Shashi Kapoor, and the popular play-back singer Amir Karnataki. "Gopal Bhaiya" is booked at Swastik as the next change.

"LAHORE"

While "Chaman" is celebrating its jubilee, Jaimani Dewan has completed a new picture in Hindustani with the intriguing title "Lahore", the story of which is written by the producer himself.

Co-starring Nargis and Karan Dewan for the first time, "Lahore" is stated to be an unusual love story set against the background of the events of 1947 that shook not only Punjab but both the dominions.

Directed by M. L. Anand, who till the partition was working in Lahore, this picture features an array of well-known artistes including Om Prakash, Balakram, Randhir, Kuldip, Pratimadevi and others. Music by Shyam Sunder and lyrics by Rajendar Krishna of Pyar Ki Jeet fame are said to be his highlights.

The picture was produced at Bombay Talkiesc studio and will be soon released at key-stations in India and Pakistan.

FILMISTAN'S NEW PICTURES

"Sanwariya" And "Actress"

Two new pictures are announced by Filmistan for early release in Bombay, one at the Roxy and another at the Novelty. The picture coming to the Roxy is "Sanwariya", a musical extravaganza packed with some delightful lyrics, composed by Santoshi, the most popular and witty lyricist and C. Ramchandra's equally delightful music. The picture introduces a debutante, Hafeez. Jehan, a society lady, wife of an I.C.S. Officer Rehman and Veera are co-starred with her and the supporting cast led by Leela Misra includes such veterans as S. L. Puri, Haroon and Hamid Butt. The story of the picture, which is full of humorous situations and a good many punches, is written by N. A. Mansuri who also directed "Sanwariya."

The other picture "Actress" is an emotional story of the life and love of a stage artiste, full of romantic situations, arising out of innocent misunderstandings and complications that led to a tense climax. The picture provides ample entertainment by way of songs music and dances.

Written by K.A. Abbas and directed by Najam Naqvi, "Actress" is enriched by lilting lyrics by Nakshab and Raja Mehdiali Khan deliciously tuned by Shyam Sunder who is responsible for the musical score. It stars lovely Rehana with Prem Adib and charming Meena in the lead, supported by veterans like David and Misra. It is being released at the Novelty after the current picture.

SILVER JUBILEE OF "CHAMAN"

Jaimani Dewan has added one more laurel to his cap with the unique success of his Punjabi picture "Chaman", which is celebrating its silver jubilee week from Friday 21st at Lahore. "Chaman" has been the perhaps most popular Punjabi picture ever produced.

Apart from Lahore, the picture has run for 15 weeks in Delhi and is now running in its 15th week at Rawalpindi and 11th week at Amritsar. Directed by Roop K. Shorey, it has a star-studded cast headed by Karan Dewan, Meena, Kuldip, Majnum, Gulab, Randhir and Om Prakash.

Mohana and Sophia in Hindus Chitra's "Sawan Aye Re."

Industrial Disputes For Adjudication

The industrial disputes between the Brandon and Company, the Bombay Metal and Alloys Manufacturing Company and the Indian Enamel Works, all of Bombay, and their respective employees have been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. Salim M. Merchant.

The industrial dispute between 15 Gum merchants of Bombay and their workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. K. C. Sen.

Free Studentships To "Refugee" Students

The Government of Bombay has already sanctioned a scheme for the grant of free-studentships to the students belonging to the families that have lost heavily in the disturbances of February last, in the districts of Satara, Belgaum, Kolaba and Poona and the merged Deccan States. The Government has now nominated the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay the Joint Director of Technical Education, Bombay, and the Director of Agriculture, Poona, as authorities competent to sanction such free-studentships to the students reading in the educational institutions which are under their administrative control, respectively.

The applications for free-studentships in the colleges should be sent to the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the Joint Director of Technical Education, Bombay, and the Director of Agriculture, Poona, through the Principal of the College in the prescribed form.

DELHI CALL TO U. N. COUNCIL

MRS. VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT IS SEEN TALKING TO ONE OF THE DELEGATES TO THE ASIAN CONFERENCE ON INDONESIA.

Nehru Sends Draft Resolutions Of Asian Conference

PLEA TO GIVE EFFECT TO RECOMMENDATIONS ON INDONESIAN SITUATION

World Press Welcomes India's Lead

NEW DELHI Jan. 22 (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is understood to have addressed a communication to the Chairman of the Security Council on the Indonesian Conference, together with the three resolutions, which it adopted today in a private session.

Pandit Nehru's communication, it is understood, reflects the concensus of opinion amongst the participating countries and the depth of their feelings on the Indonesian question, and emphasized that the Security Council should take note of the considered views of the Conference in this matter.

As anticipated, the Conference adopted a lengthy resolution on the situation in Indonesia which is believed to include the five points mentioned in earlier communiques, and to have taken into account the demands made by the Indonesian Republican representatives in their memorandum to the Conference. The resolution, it is understood, urges the Security Council to take steps to give effect to the recommendations.

The second resolution it is believed recommends continued mutual consultations amongst the participating Governments on the Indonesian question.

'PERMANENT MACHINERY' QUESTION LEFT OPEN

According to observers here, the Conference is believed to have left undecided the question of the desirability of setting up a permanent machinery for the Asian countries to deal with problems of common interest other than Indonesian, but in a resolution, is said to have expressed the hope that the countries might explore the possibility of co-operation in matters of common interest. It is understood that on this question different views were expressed and in the interest of unanimity, the question was left open for further exploration.

INDONESIA'S THANKS

Expressing thanks on behalf of his Government and the people of Indonesia to all Governments who responded to India's invitation for the Indonesian Conference, Dr. Prawiranegara, head of the Indonesian Republican Emergency Government in Sumatra, in a message received here says:

"We realise that the Asian Conference would not have been able to be called together if the participating Governments were not convinced that the Indonesian interests are fully connected with that of their countries.

Peace and order in Indonesia is no matter that only concerns the Indonesians, still less the Dutch, but is an important thing for all our neighbouring countries and the world in general.

Therefore, we are convinced that the Asian Conference will find means to halt Dutch aggression, to lay the foundations of an everlasting peace in Asia and the world in general. May the Asian Conference further be an example for the U. N. O. and the Security Council as to how co-operation between nations as laid down in the Atlantic Charter, can be achieved.

As we have once put forward to His Excellency Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indonesian Government and people are quite willing to accept a just solution in the Dutch-Indonesian conflict, following the lines laid down in the five principles stated by the Republican Government for a cease-fire, and further discussions with the Dutch. If such a solution is unreachable in spite of international pressure upon the Dutch, the Indonesian people are quite prepared to continue the struggle against Dutch Imperialism, till the aims of freedom and self-Government are fully realised".

'FREEDOM OF INDONESIANS MUST BE RESPECTED'

Mr. Moussa Nouryesfandiary, Ambassador-designate for Iran in India and the Iranian representative to the Indonesian Conference, in a statement here today said, "I consider it my obligation to offer by thanks to the Government of India for their generous hospitality extended to us all.

"We firmly believe that the freedom and independence of the Indonesians must be respected. We hope that the deliberations of this Conference will prove to be helpful to the Security Council in arriving at a satisfactory solution conforming to the national aspirations of the Indonesian peoples."

TURKEY BACKS AIMS OF CONFERENCE

Great interest is shown by the Turkish press to the Asian Conference called by Pandit Nehru, India's Prime Minister, according to reports received here.

Omsr Riza Dogrul, columnist of

(Continued on Page 17)

China's observer, H. E. Dr. Lo Chia Luen, Ambassador in India accompanied by others going to attend plenary session of the Asian Conference.

Yemen's delelgates in flowing robes—H. E. El Kady Mohammed El Amry (right) and Mr. Mohammed Is Nekleh (centre) snapped at Pandit Nehru's party talking to another delegate from Iraq.

NO WITHDRAWAL OF DUTCH TROOPS YET

Security Council Adjourns Discussion On Indonesia

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 22 (Reuter): The United Nations Security Council last night adjourned its discussion on Indonesia until next Tuesday without taking any decision.

The delegates had before them a new resolution by the United States, China, Norway and Cuba calling for an immediate cessation of war-like activities in Indonesia and the release of all political prisoners.

Dr. Philip Jessup (United States) and Senor Alberto Alvarez (Cuba) said Dutch troops must be withdrawn if the ultimate goal of creating a sovereign United States of Indonesia was to be achieved.

Mr. Jacob Malik (Russia) said he could not support the resolution, because it gave insufficient protection to the rights of the Indonesian Republic and was, in effect, support for Dutch aggression. He considered Dutch troops should be withdrawn immediately.

U. N. OBSERVERS FOR KASHMIR

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22 (A. P. I.): The first batch of nine military observers who will work under the direction of the United Nations Kashmir Commission is arriving in Delhi today. Nine others, also Americans, are expected to arrive tomorrow. Observers belonging to other nationalities are also expected in Delhi shortly.

After assembling in Delhi, where they will be briefed by Lt.-Gen. Delvoie, Military Adviser to the United Nations Kashmir Commission, the observers, it is learnt, will be sent to different parts of Jammu and Kashmir

BRITISH DOMINIONS NO MORE

LONDON, Jan. 22 (Reuter): According to a report in today's "Daily Express" secret instructions have been given to British Ministers and senior civil servants to avoid using the words "Dominion" and "British" in references to the Empire if anyone objects to their use.

The report added that the great Dominions will, in future, be described as "fully self-governing countries" of the Commonwealth.

ALL-WHITE INQUIRY INTO DURBAN RIOTS

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 22, (Reuter): The Judicial Commission of Inquiry into causes of the Durban race riots will consist only of Europeans, Dr. E. G. Jansen, Minister of Native Affairs, said today.

Names of members of the Commission will be announced next week.

DELHI SANCTIONS RS. 50,000 FOR RELIEF

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22, (A.P.I.): The Government of India have placed a sum of Rs. 50,000 at the disposal of the Secretary to the Indian High Commissioner in South Africa for the relief of riot victims and have instructed him to co-operate with all others, who may be engaged in this task.

Further sums will be placed at his disposal as they are required.

Not The Way To Perpetuate Mahatma's Memory

MADRAS, Jan. 21 (A.P.I.): The Madras Government have issued a directive to municipal councils, local boards and the Corporation of Madras asking them to discontinue the practice of naming roads, parks and public buildings after Mahatma Gandhi.

The Government have in this connection invited the attention of local bodies to the statement of Prime Minister Pandit Nehru deprecating the attempt to perpetuate the memory of Mahatma Gandhi in this superficial manner.

CITY COLLECTIONS FOR GANDHI FUND

BOMBAY, Jan. 22, (U. P. I.): The total contributions received upto date for the Gandhi National Memorial Fund by its Bombay office, amount to Rs. 27,77,068/2/1.

The Office Secretary of the Bombay Committee for the Fund, has issued a statement appealing to the citizens of Bombay to contribute generously to the Fund and enable the Committee to reach a figure worthy of this great City.

'Let Baroda Merge With Bombay'

SARDAR'S ADVICE TO GAEKWAR

Kheduts Warned Against Communist Menace

FOODGRAINS CONTROL TO CONTINUE: PRODUCE OR PERISH CALL

BARODA, Jan. 22 (A.P.I.): India's Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said here today that if the people of Baroda sought the merger of the State with the adjoining Bombay Province there was nothing to stop it.

The Deputy Prime Minister was addressing a gathering of members of the Baroda State Congress at the Makarpura Palace here.

THE MORE THE REASON

Replying to a complaint from a member of the audience that Bombay was not treating Baroda fairly, Sardar Patel remarked, amidst laughter, that that was the reason why he wanted to abolish all distinctions between States and Provinces.

Besides members of the State Congress, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the Baroda Premier, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mr. Jagjivandas Mehta, the State Congress President were present in the gathering.

Sardar Patel at the outset referred to the distressing food situation in parts of Gujarat and Baroda and said that the problem did not affect only Gujerat or Baroda; it was an all-India problem. It should be tackled on an all-India basis and no piecemeal solution was advisable.

If peopde died of starvation, whether in Gujerat or Baroda, it was a loss of lives all the same. That affected India.

They should not sit with folded hands and look on when the calamity overtook them. They should cease to think in terms of a separate area like Baroda or Bombay or Gujarat and should view the problem as it was a national calamity and try to solve it. If they allowed the differences between Kisans and landowners to grow the food situation would become acute and the people would suffer thereby.

ON STATE CONGRESS-KHEDUT CONFLICT

The Deputy Prime Minister warned against divided opinion on such major issues by the people. In Baroda, there seemed to exist a cleavage between the State Congress and the State Khedut Mandal. The latter was an offshoot of the original State Congress. This gave room for division and separatist tendencies. The interests of the State Congress for the welfare of the Kheduts could not be different from those of the newly formed Khedut Mandal. If the State Congress could not look to and safeguard the interests of the Khedut it had no business to exist. If the Congress was so selfish as to promote only political progress and ignore the welfare of other people, namely, the Kisans and the workers, nothing but disaster would befall the country.

TRIBUTE TO JIVRAJ

Sardar Patel said that the Baroda State was fortunate in having a Prime Minister of the calibre of Dr. Jivraj Mehta. It was for the people to make the fullest use of his services for the welfare of all. Dr. Jivraj Mehta's services were wanted elsewhere, but in view of the pressing need of Baroda he had been guiding the affairs of the State. If the State Congress failed to benefit by his experience and utilise his services to the maximum advantage, not only the State would stand to lose but the Government of India would also have failed to avail themselves of his services.

Sardar Patel continued: "Organisation of Kheduts on co-operative model should be welcome: "If they are run on approved lines, they could serve the interests of the Kheduts equally well, and they would not harm the common cause represented by the State Congress or a separate organisation for Kheduts.

WARNING AGAINST COMMUNIST MENACE

Warning them against the influence of Communists among the Kheduts, who might hope to better their case with their support, Sardar Patel said that the landowners and the Kheduts

(Continued on Page 17)

Gaekwar Signs Merger Pact?

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 22.

It is learnt from Political circles that the question of merger of Baroda with Bombay province has been successfully solved.

According to one report Maharaja and Maharani Shantadevi have already signed agreements of merger of Baroda in presence of Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. V. P. Menon.

But official announcement is likely to be delayed till question of Saurastra is solved. Sardar Patel is going to Rajkot on 24th instant. On 23rd a meeting of all 'Sanic' States has been called in Jamnagar perhaps for first time.

Political circles believe that very important political changes in regard to Saurastra are taking shape.

Chinese Government To Send Peace Envoys

5-MAN DELEGATION TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS WITH 'REDS'

NANKING, Jan. 22 (Reuter): The Chinese Government has appointed a five-man delegation to open peace negotiations with the Communists, it was officially announced tonight.

The Government delegates, the announcement said, were ready to start peace negotiations with delegates of the Chinese Communist Party at a suitable place agreed by both parties.

Shao Li Tze, well-known peace advocate and former ambassador in Moscow, was appointed chief delegate. His four colleagues are: General Chang Chih Chung, inner Cabinet Minister, Huang Hsao Hsung, close adviser of acting Chinese President Li Tsung Jen, Peng Chao Hsien, Vice-President of the Control Yuan (cabinet) and believed representative of conservative elements in the Kuomintang (Government Party) and Chun Tien Sing, a close associate of Prime Minister Sun Fo.

The decision to appoint the peace delegation was taken this afternoon at a full cabinet meeting at the home of acting President Mr. Li.

Mr. Li had earlier a consultation with the nation's elder statesmen, at which the cabinet ministers were not present.

The Government side now awaits Communist reaction to the appointment, which came little more than 24 hours after General Chiang Kai-shek's decision to retire from the presidency to facilitate peace talks.

SILENT FAREWELL GREETS CHIANG

NANKING, Jan. 21 (UPA): This is how Chiang Kai-shek, once one of the world's most potent rulers, went today toward almost certain exile:

At 3-30 p.m. special police guards quietly took up positions along the route; from a compound, where Chiang's presidential residence sites are hidden behind brick walls, through the old Chinese part of the city to the military airfield inside the walls.

Twenty minutes later, sedans loaded with officials, including Vice President Li Tsung-Jen, Premier Sun Fo and other Cabinet members, began arriving at the airfield. They left their cars and walked through a waiting room to the concrete apron of the airfield where Chiang's private plane "Meiling", named for his wife, waited. The plane had a silvery fuselage and wings with its name painted in dark blue. At 3:50 Chiang arrived in his bullet-proof sedan. It was driven by a chauffeur, and only his two personal aides rode with him.

Air force officers and Chinese leaders, who had come to see him off, were on both sides of a path leading to the apron where the plane waited with its door open and its crew aboard. Not a single word was spoken.

The official group waited without movement or speech until the plane had almost disappered from sight. No one waved. Then they turned to their cars and drove away.

Peiping Surrenders

NANKING, Jan. 22, (U.P.A.): Peiping surrendered today to Communist forces and the Nationalist Government stepped up its drive for negotiations to end China's three years of civil war.

Official sources confirmed that General Fu Tso-yi, Nationalist Commander of besieged Peiping, had surrendered the city to Communist forces under an agreement by which the fighting stopped at 10 a.m. today.

PALESTINE DEADLOCK

Bunche Attempts To Reach Jew-Arab Agreement

LONDON, Jan. 22 (Reuter): Behind-the-scenes activity continued today at the Rhodes talks between Jews and Egyptians on a peace settlement for the Negev battle area of Palestine.

United Nations sources said that the deadlock was not necessarily serious, and there was no reason why it should not be broken "if both sides display the conciliatory spirit which has so far marked these talks."

The acting mediator, Dr. Ralph Bunche, this morning plied between the conference rooms of both delegations, trying to bring them to an agreement on the drawing up of armistice lines.

The particular source of disagreement was the Egyptian-held coastal strip at Gaza, which the Egyptians have so far refused to evacuate as the Jews demand.

Two More Ministers For Saurashtra Cabinet

RAJKOT, Jan. 22, (A.P.I.): The strength of the present Saurashtra Cabinet will be increased by two new members. Their names and portfolios will be announced tomorrow.

Stop Press

80 ALLEGED SPIES ARRESTED

PRAGUE, Jan. 20 (U.P.A.): Security officials at Bratislava today reported the arrest of a 60-man spy network which allegedly worked for the "American intelligence service and Slovak emigration."

"Marshall Plan" For Mid-East?

LONDON, Jan. 22 (U.P.I.): A "Marshall Plan" for the Middle East is in preparation, providing for a vast project for large-scale irrigation, industrialisation and agricultural developments, jointly by Britain and America, as soon as the trouble in Palestine is over, it is learnt.

It is gathered that this tempting inducement has been offered to all Arab countries, including Egypt and Palestine. It is felt that U. S. recognition of Transjordan and British recognition of Israel are only a part of behind-the-scenes bargaining for peaceful working out of the proposed plan.

Some diplomatic quarters here are already talking of a new boom-period for the Middle East, raising living standard and bringing tranquility and International co-operation in the whole region.

VINDHYA PRADESH DEPUTY PREMIER RESIGNS

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 22.

Kamtaprasad Saksena, Deputy Premier, Vindhya Pradesh resigned and requested Capt. Awadhesh Pratap Singh, Premier to relieve him.

This dramatic move was it is understood, sequel to his failure in getting himself elected on the newly formed Vindhya Provincial Congress Committee constituted at Chhattarpur on January 18. Mr. Saksena is reported to have gone on a week's hunger-strike since January 18 with the object of bringing about unity among Bundelkhand Congressmen.

MIAMI, FLORIDA, Jan. 22, (U. P. A.): Twenty-two Estonians and 16 Finns arrived at the Miami public health quarantine station last night in a 90-foot schooner ending a journey which started August 9 at Helsingfors.

SARDAR PATEL ON BHOPAL SITUATION

BARODA, Jan. 22 (UPI): Addressing a mammoth meeting after receiving a civic address from the Baroda Municipality today, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, referred to Bhopal and said that he was receiving numerous telegrams from Bhopal people but he did not choose to intervene as he felt that the people and the Prince should solve their domestic problem without outside intervention.

Sardar Patel added that according to the Nawab it was people's Ministry that was running the administration while the people alleged that the Ministers were not their true representatives. The great power that ruled with a policy of divide and rule was overpowered, Sardar went on and, therefore, any one adopting such a policy would easily be vanquished.

At the outset, Sardar Patel said: "We have secured independence but it is like a wooden toy-fruit which we cannot bite to eat. The bright light of Swaraj is not visible on our faces. The country has surmounted huge difficulties at the critical stage, but we have to face still greater ones".

He added: "Mahatma Gandhi gave a new message to the distressed world and he asked Indians, especially Gujaratis who were the foremost in the struggle for Swaraj, to contribute their mite in the regeneration of our country".

Sardar Patel warned the people against all "isms". He asked people to produce more. He drew attention of labourers, who were clamouring for more wages and less hours of work, to the millions who were without work and who were half-starved.

To the youth, Sardar Patel warned not to be taken in by alluring slogans of Communism.

He congratulated princes for giving up power and said that it was clear that talukdars and others who hung round them had to surrender their extra-privileges.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Match for Rajput girl 21, Gujrathi speaking. C/o Post Box 4014 Bombay—7. (184)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Matriculation B.A., B. Sc., B. Com., Ph. D., L. T., LL. B., etc. to deserving without examination. Crawford University, Lucknow. (2844)

SOCIAL

"Social Circle" arranges friendly contacts. Particulars 0-5-0 stamps. Write Lady Secretary. Post Box 4014 Bombay—7. (183)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Write To-day for your free copy of "How Can I Invest My Savings Safely. Yet Profitably" to Jai Hind Investment Trust Ltd., Behind Reserve Bank. Delhi." (8572)

PROPERTY FOR SALE

A Palacial Double Storey Bungalow decently furnished with servant quarters, water and electricity laid with Marble Chips floor and big adjoining land for an orchard. Income Rupees 2200/- yearly. Price sixty thousand or near. Offers invited M/s Khanna Medical Store. Solan (Simia Hills). 177

Properties for sale: mortgage; exchange; many places. Properties bought. T. Raychowdhury and Co., Surveyors. Allahabad 1. (54).

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Glass Experts and Furnace Builders Best experienced European and Indian Glass experts can be supplied. Write to Prof. R. Charan, Benares Hindu University, Benares. 194

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Available Twist drills, Bandsaws 2", 2-1/2", 3", Belting Leather Rubber. circular saw 20", Copper Liners 96" x 18". D. C. Motor 10 H. P. 440 Volts. 1450 R. P. M. "Verity", Bhutoria Bros. Ltd., 56. N. Subhas Road. Calcutta. (111)

Party To Iranian Ambassador

A party was given to meet Mr. Motamedy, Iranian Ambassador to India on his departure to Iran by the Iran League.

SPECIAL FISHERIES OFFICER FOR KANARA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Special Officer is being appointed by the Fisheries Department of the Government of Bombay, to look after the several co-operative fisheries societies in the Kanara District.

The Officer will be a specialist with knowledge of co-operation and fisheries.

Mangalore To Be Linked To Bombay By Wireless

In order to reduce the delay in the despatch of telegrams between Mangalore and Bombay the two places will be linked by wireless.

There is also a move to establish the V.F. T. system between Mangalore and Calicut in consequence of which a direct connection will be available between Mangalore and Bangalore.

Free Educational Film Show

Under the auspices of Progressive Students Association (Ghatkopar), there will be a free education film show on Sunday, at 8 p.m., in Hindu Sabha Hall. Admission passes from Secretary.

MAIL COMMUNICATION TO GERMANY

Printed Papers both registered and unregistered up to the maximum weight limit of 6½ lbs may now be sent to the French Zone of Germany.

Kashmir News

NIMITZ AS PLEBISCITE ADMINISTRATOR?

(From Our Correspondent.)

SRINAGAR, (By Air Mail.)

Admiral Nimitz's name, it is believed, has been suggested to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the post of Plebiscite Administrator, if plebiscite takes place, I learnt from a source very close to the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.

Admiral Nimitz, it will be recalled was in command of Allied offensive in Pacific during last war.

COMMUNISTS ACTIVE

"Navyug" a local daily has reported that Communists in Kashmir are very active these days.

It is further reported that Com. Ranadive, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India with another colleague has managed to enter the State and go "underground" in Kashmir.

Sardar Qulbir Singh, another Communist leader had also recently visited Kashmir on some secret mission.

Reports that Marshall Timonshinko, under orders from Kremlin, is organising Red Army units in Uzbikistan whose frontiers touch Afghanistan and Kashmir State, are taken seriously in the political quarters here. The reports reveal that the Soviet Government has stationed great number of Armed men at Qisil Ribat, a fort only 20 miles from Gilgit.

Attempt To Bribe Govt. Official Alleged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three estate agents and a flat-hungry citizen of Bombay, figured before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, this morning, for the alleged attempt to bribe Mr. S. B. Kazi, Deputy Secretary, Government of Bombay, who was in charge of requisitioning and allotment of houses in Greater Bombay.

It was stated by the police that Chandaram Rajumal Daswani, Gobindram Jangaldas and Ghediprasad Rambarakh approached Mr. Kazi some time ago and offered him a bribe of Rs. 5,000 for alloting a flat to Sunderdas Lalchand. Mr. Kazi informed the A.C.B. of the Bombay Police who laid a trap for the men.

The men came by appointment to the Parisian Dairy at Marine Drive yesterday afternoon and joined Mr. Kazi who was sitting by himself. Accused four was sitting separately.

Then, it was stated, the first accused went up to accused 4, and brought an envelope containing Rs. 5,000, which he handed over to Mr. Kazi.

The A.C.B. men who were not far away, closed in, and took the men into custody.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail.

PORTER FATALLY RUN OVER AT V. T.

Ganpat Bhaga, a railway porter, was run over and killed by a goods wagon at the V. T. Station to-day during shunting operations.

Woman's Body Found Floating In Tank

The dead body of an unidentified Hindu woman was found floating in a tank in a mill compound at Kalachouki yesterday. Police reported this morning.

Lorry-Driver's Sad End

Ramu Balaji, a driver of a motor-lorry, expired at the J. J. Hospital this afternoon as a result of burns sustained while examining the engines of his vehicle.

Having had engine trouble, it is stated, Balaji drew up his truck at the kerbside on Darukhana, and opening the bonnet began to inspect the engine. A bottle of petrol which he held in his hand happened to come into contact with the carburettor and suddenly burst into flames, which enveloped his clothing.

Balaji sustained severe burns and was rushed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, where he expired today.

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

ALLAHABAD IMPROVEMENT TRUST

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Chairman, Improvement Trust, Allahabad, for the following works, superscribed with the name of the work, on THURSDAY 27th January, 1949 upto 3-30 p.m. Tenders must be submitted in duplicate on forms obtainable at the Trust Office upto 25th January 1949 at a cost of Rs. 5/- per set of 2 copies for each work accompanied by a Trust Treasury Receipt for the amount of the earnest money. Specifications, conditions of contract, plans, schedule of rates etc., can be seen in the office of the Trust Engineer at No. 27, Canning Road Allahabad, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on all working days:—

Sl. No.	Name of work	Approximate estimated cost. Rs.	Earnest money Rs.
1.	Construction of roads, drains, culverts, bridges etc., in Mumfordganj.	1,10,211	2,300
2.	Completion of incomplete road and drain works in Kydganj.	73,143	1,500
3.	Laying Water Mains in the Albert Road Extension Scheme.	24,249	500

CHAIRMAN
3044

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

Previous Closing	32.78
Today's Opening	32.79
Difference	+1
Today's Closing	32.73
Difference	—5

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stock Exchange opening prices:—Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 34.

General Motors unquoted.

United States Steel Common dol. 71-3/8

United States Steel Preference unquoted.—(Reuter).

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 22.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Bullion Ready	182	0
Gold Ready	115	4
Sovereign	74	8

EXPECTATION:

Cotton Jarila May 619 4

NEW RICH GOLD FIND IN AUSTRALIA

PERTH Jan. 21, (Reuter): A rich gold find is reported to have been made some eighteen miles east of cue, chief town in the Murchison gold field in West Australia

Fifteen and a half tons of gold-bearing sandstone, taken by John Bozanvick from the Gigi lease at Tucabhianna, are said to have yielded 455-1/2 ounces of gold, or about 29-1/2 ounces to the ton.

Adamji Habib Dead

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRELI, Jan. 21.

Sjt. Adamji Habib, prominent citizen and business man of Amreli Prant died here on Thursday night of heart failure.

Mr. Abubakar, son of Abdul Karim Rafiuddin, electrician of the "Bombay Chronicle" and allied group of papers, was married to Azizabi, daughter of Mr. Ismail Dowd, manager of Shariff Electric Works, Bombay, on Thursday last at Shariff Building, Dockyard Road, before a large and cosmopolitan gathering.

Delhi Call To U. N. Council

(Continutd from Pafie 14)

"Kumhuriyet" and Nureddin Ardichoglu, editorialist of Ankara's prominent japer "Kudret" dealt ait length with the Indonesian issue, praising Pandit Nehru's action.

NON-PARTICIPATION DEPLORED

Stating that Pandit Nehru's motive in convening the Conference "is not merely love of national independence but hatred of all types of imperialism Dogrul added: "Turkey completely backs the aims of this Conference. It would have been better for Turkey to have participated, thus gaining greater affection, respect and prestige."

In a two-column article in "Kudret", Ardichoglu stressed the same idea. "We are in error in not participating in the Conference," he said.

VISIT TO BROADCASTING HOUSE

Delegates to the conference on Indonesia which is being held in New Delhi visited Broadcasting House tonight and were taken to the studios by the Director-General, Mr. Lakshmanan and were entertained to a concert with representative classical music by the Delhi studios of the A I R.

DANCE RECITAL

The delegates to the Indonesian Conference attended a dance recital by Miss Tara Chaudhri this evening. The large and distinguished gathering included the Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Ministers and members of the diplomatic corps. The performance which was arranged by the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations included Bharadanatyam, Mohanatham and Manipur style of dancing.

AMERICA CLOSELY WATCHING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (Reuter): Diplomatic quarters here are watching closely the Asian Conference of Indonesia in New Delhi, but Government circles are unwilling to comment until decisions are announced.

It is reiterated that the United States can have no objection to any action that might be taken within the frame-work of the United Nations.

Prime Minister Nehru's reassurance that this is the course to be followed. is welcomed and observers are impressed by the restraint, which characterised the first session.

NATURAL NEXT STEP

The suggestion by the Philippines representative, General Carlos Romulo, that the Conference should establish machinery for future international consultations on Asian problems is regarded here as a natural next step, and, providing it conforms to the principles of the United Nations Charter, one to be welcomed.

SHEIKH ABDULLAH MEETING DELEGATES

JAMMU, Jan. 22 (A.P.I.): Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah, Premier of Jammu and Kashmir, today left for Delhi where he is expected to meet the delegates of the Indonesian Conference. While in Delhi Sheikh Abdullah is also likely to meet U. N. Kashmir observers. After two days stay in Delhi, Abdullah will leave for Bombay and will return to Delhi on January 27. On January 28 he will leave for Lucknow where, the following day, he will receive a degree of Doctorate of Law, to be conferred by the Lucknow University. Sheikh Abdullah is expected to be back in Jammu on January 31.

THREE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT SECRET SESSION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22 (API): The Asian Conference adopted three resolutions this evening regarding the recommendations to be made to the Security Council for the settlement of the Indonesian question and the provision for future consultation among the participating countries. The Conference sat for three hours in the evening and dispersed to meet at a public session tomorrow morning.

A 'communique' issued tonight stated: "The Conference met in a private session at 3-30 p.m.. After further consideration of the drafts submitted to it the Conference adopted the resolutions relating to the recommendations to be made to the Security Council and the provision for further consultation among the participating Governments. The Conference also settled the order of business for the final public session to be held on Sunday, Jan. 23.

It is understood that the main resolution followed broadly the three-point programme outlined by Pandit Nehru in his opening address on Jan. 20. The resolutions were unanimously accepted. The resolutions will be released for publication tomorrow morning.

Divergent Views Expressed

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22 (U.P.I.): When the private session of the New Delhi Conference on Indonesia resumed its sitting this morning, three resolutions prepared by the Four-Power Drafting Commitee were placed before the delegates, it is stated.

The first resolution, which is described as the "main resolution and is believed to incorporate the Conference's recommendations to the Security Council, was debated at length. It is understood that India, Pakistan and Australia took a leading part in this morning's discussions.

The "United Press of India" understands that the divergent views expressed at the meeting this morning were divided in two groups. While a section held that the recommendations to be forwarded to the Security Council should be made irrespective of parallel efforts which are being made at Lake Success to solve the Indonesian problem the other section felt that the Couference should fill up the gap left by the Security Council for "energetic action."

MID-EAST HOPES

Meanwhile, lobby talks indicate that the agenda relating to the formation of a permanent consultative body has aroused considerable interest amongst the Middle East countries. It is felt by them at a permanent body like the Regional Committee of Asiatic Countries could contribute a great deal towards the solution of the Palestine problem. While Pakistan is stated to be backing this move, a note of caution is sounded by other countries for they do not want this body to become another minor U.N.O. debating "domestic matters" in the same manner as the big-four Powers. A clear definition of matters that could be brought the scope of the proposed perment body is what is understood to be engaging the attention of the representatives of countries other than the Pakistan and the Middle East. These matters will, however, come up for discussion when the Conference has tackled the urgent and primary problem of Indonesia.

The Open Session of the Conference, it is understood, is being held to dispel all doubts that may arise in Western countries as to what is happening "behind the screen".

Paliwal Weds

ALIGARH, Jan. 22 (UPI): The marriage of Pandit Shri Krishna Dutta Paliwal, former Finance Minister of U.P., and Begum Makshud Janan, a rich heiress and niece of the present Agricultural Minister, Mr. N. A. Sherwani, was duly solemnised here yesterday in the presence of a few friends and relatives.

Shri Paliwal told the United Press that both of them believed in the essential unity of religion.

Both, by mutual understanding, will retain their respective religions, it is learnt.

R.S.S. Workers Tear-gassed In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22, (A. P. I.): 61 R. S. S. workers were arrested in Delhi today, the last day of the R. S. S. Satyagraha.

The police used tear gas to disperse a crowd of R. S. S. workers and some spectators, in Cannought Circus, the shopping centre of New Delhi.

Iran's Envoy Presents Credentials

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22 (UPI): His Excellency, Mr. Moussa Nouryesfandiary, Ambassador-designate for Iran in India, presented his credentials to His Excellency the Governor General of India at 4-15 p.m. at the Government House.

Prompting Of U. S. Government

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22, (Reuter): Chinese Communist radio heard here tinight declared that Chiang Kai-Shek's withdrawal in favour of Li Tsung Jen, now acting President, was "at the prompting of the American Government".

The broadcast was the first communist reaction to Chiang's departure from Nanking for the South.

'LET BARODA MERGE WITH BOMBAY'

(Continued from Page 15)

should co-operate and find a solution to their mutual difficulties and problems. The Communist way was not suited to the soil of India. Their cult was based on the Russian pattern of violence.

Sardar Patel said that there were tw forces influencing the whole wo:ld. One was the "Red" variety, and the other and more congenial to the Indian mind was the Gandhian Way of non-violence. The Indian National Congress followed the path shown by Gandhiji.

There was no room for violence if the people faithfully followed that path. That was the way of understanding, negotiation, settlement and abiding concord between man and man and between parties and parties. There was no problem, said Sardar Patel, which to his mind could not be solved in the Gandhian Way. The Congress had followed the Gandhian Way and had succeeded to a great extent. If only people employed their wisdom and prudence they could tackle the other problems which confronted them in a peaceful and orderly manner. Violence, on the other hand, would lead to perpetual conflict, ultimately leading the Nation to disaster.

GANDHIAN WAY

The Gandhian Way was the surest one to the goal of happiness for the Kheduts, Sardar Patel pointed out. If they (the State Congress) wanted to do real service to the Kheduts they must take up their cause and not allow separate organisations to spring up. That would only weaken them and weaken the nation.

Sardar Patel referred to the transport bottlenecks which delayed the despatch of foodgrains and other essential commodities to Baroda, and thought there still existed a feeling of a separatism that Bombay Province and Baroda were different entities. He hoped that it was not true. Sardar Patel said that unless Baroda was bound up with one or other adjoining territories. the problem of transport would probably continue.

MERGER: ONLY ADVICE

He could give only one advice to the people of Baroda and the Maharaja, for both of whom he had nothing but goodwill in his heart. He wanted them to prosper and lead a life of joy and contentment. He would himself advice the Maharaja to merge. He was sure the Maharaja and the people would stand to gain by such a step.

Sardar Patel said that he had tendered the same advice to other rulers in India. In Baroda State, however, a section of the people's representatives seemed to be reluctant to listen to his advice for a merger. They were probably afraid that their own position would suffer by a merger. He wanted to disabuse them of their misgivings.

"YOU MUST COME CLOSER"

Referring to the complaint by Mr. Jagjivandas Mehta, President of the State Congress, that the Government of India showed a sort of aloofness for Baroda in the despatch of foodgrains and other essential goods, Sardar Patel said amidst laughter "You must come closer."

Sardar Patel referred to the merger of the States of Orissa, the Madhya Bharat Union, the formation of the Saurashtra Union and the resently formed Maha Rajasthan, and said that the progress of this process of integration was well on its way. It would be complete very soon and complete it should be. His was the best advice, meant for the welfare of all—the Rulers and the ruled—and if any one of them wanted to ignore that advice, the course was open to them. They could go the way of Junagadh or, if they had forgotten that they could go the way of Hyderabad.

INDIA GOVT. PARAMOUNT POWER TODAY

The Government of India, Sardar Patel said, was the Paramount Power today and enjoyed the supreme authority over the destinies of India. The Constituent Assembly represented the people's voice. They were responsible for the defence of the country and for feeding the people, to whichever part of the land they belonged. To try to tackle any problem in a piecemeal way would not bring happiness. Every issue had to be taken up and solved on a national basis.

Sardar Patel warned them against taking a narrow view of any problem. Famine conditions stalked the land, and if they allowed the differences between the Kheduts and the landowners to continue, the ultimate sufferers would be the people. That should not be allowed to happen.

"FREEDOM IN PERIL"

The advent of freedom had increased their responsibilities Sardar Patel said. They should not imagine that their task was over with the achievement of freedom. The real task had just begun. If they were not ready to take up the work of consolidating the country, of producing more, of feeding and clothing the people, their freedom would be in peril. They had to show to the world that they deserved the freedom they had won.

MERGER ISSUE

Sardar Patel referred to the subject agitating the minds of the people of Baroda, namely, merger. He had been told that some people thought it would be harmful to the State. He was not consulting the Prajamandal on this issue. The Prajamandal was divided in its views. He had, therefore, thought it fit to consult the Maharaja.

"If the Maharaja respects my words, my advice, will be to merge", Sardar Patel said. "I know who are behind those who are opposed to a merger. I know what is in their people's minds. I have great respect for their views.

"Baroda is a big and ancient State. As a representative of the Government of India I shall act in a way that will bring credit and glory not only to the Government of India but to the Maharaja and the people of Baroda."

BOMBAY-BARODA LINE-UP ON FOOD FRONT

Sardar Patel said that there could be no two opinions on problems facing Bombay Province and Baroda, especially in solving the food situation. People of Bombay and Baroda should not be exposed to starvation because there could not be a unanimous voice. Sardar Patel said Dr. Jivraj Mehta and he had no greater task than this of doing what was good for the people. They were both anxious to serve the people and work for their welfare. He thought that the Prajamandal was fully aware of the seriousness of the situation and alive to its responsibilities to the people. It was for the organisation to give him the best advice under the circumstances.

CONTROLS TO CONTINUE

Sardar Patel referred to the plea by a member of the Prajamandal for removal of controls on foodgrains. He said that it was not advisable at the present moment to remove them.

PRODUCE OR PERISH

"There is no other way but to continue controls", he said. Sardar Patel said in a serious tone: "We must produce more foodgrains and make the fullest use of the available hands. We must make the country self-sufficient in the matter of food and cloth. If w ewill not do that people would die of starvation. We must help each other and co-operate with the Government in preventing deaths and put in our best efforts to produce more and save our people in time. Otherwise we will come to grief."

Relief Work In Saurashtra To Cost 179 Lakhs

RAJKOT, Jan. 22, (A. P. I.): The Government of Saurashtra has declared the existence of scarcity conditions in large tracts of Saurashtra following deficiency of monsoon.

Announcing this at a press conference here this morning, the Chief Secretary to the Saurashtra Government, Mr. V. Ishwaran reviewed the relief measures so far undertaken and to be undertaken and said that the total cost was estimated at 179 lakhs of rupees about sixty lakhs have already been spent out of this, he added.

The relief measures include purchase and distribution of grass in scarcity areas, relief works, gratuitous relief, tagavi loans, cattle camps and water supply apprangements in the villages where there was no water.

OCCUPATION STATUTE FOR GERMANY

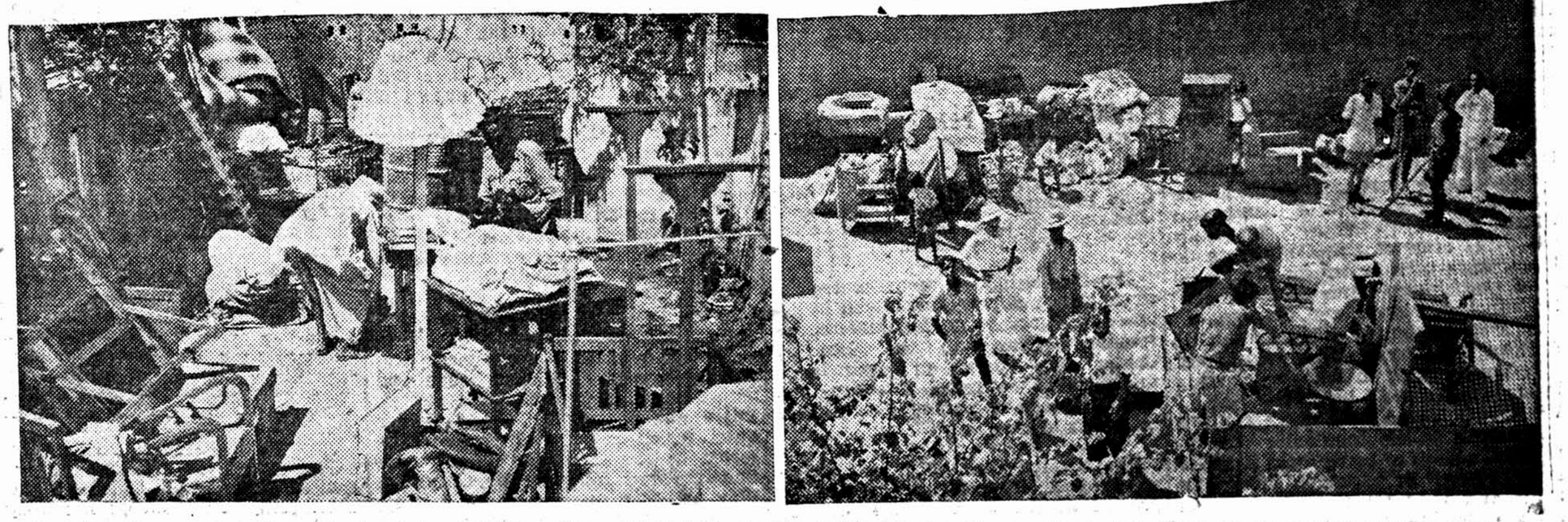
British, French And U.S. Delegates Reach Deadlock

LONDON, Jan. 21 (Reuter): British, French and United States delegates reached complete deadlock on major problems at today's London discussions on the proposed occupation statute for Germany, a usually reliable source reported.

These two problems are the question of whether the future West German Government or the land governments are to be responsible for collecting occupation costs, and the composition and functions of the German Supreme Court.

A further meeting will be held on Monday.

Military Evict 30 Families Of "Fatma Manzil," Colaba



A quit order was served on the tenants of "Fatma Manzil", Colaba, by the Administrator Commandant, Sub-Area Headquarters, Colaba, on Dec. 23 last, asking them to give vacant possession of the premises by Jan. 1, 1949. The notice period expired without the tenants leaving "Fatma Manzil". There was no further move from the military authorities until Friday morning, when suddenly the military police swooped down upon the homes of the 30 families living on the fourth and fifth floors and started moving the furniture out. Photos show the goods and furniture of evicted tenants lying pell-mell on the street.

Tariff Board To Advise Government On Price Problems

The Indian Tariff Board has now not only to investigate claims to protection or assistance by various industries but has also to enquire into and advise Government as and when required regarding the prices of various commodities. The Board has also to keep a continuous watch over the progress of protected industries with a view to ensuring that such industries are developing on sound and healthy lines.

The liberalisation of import policy with effect from the licensing period commencing on the 1st July 1948 and the placing of more articles on the Open General License for imports from "soft currency" areas has now unnaturally led to representations from various industries claiming protection or assistance which they did not require when imports were being strictly controlled. As Import Control is not generally the appropriate method that should be used for securing "protection", it is the intention that all these claims for protection, where there is a "prima facie" case, should be referred to the Tariff Board for expeditious enquiry and advice. This would further add to the burden of work that falls on the Tariff Board.

To enable the Tariff Board to cope with this additional work, Government have decided to appoint another Member to the Tariff Board. The Board will accordingly be composed as from 1st February, 1949 of a President and three Members, namely: President, Mr. G. L. Mehta; Members, Dr. H. L. Dey, Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu, and Mr. M. E. Rahman.

Devaluation Of Spain's Exchange Rates

MADRID, Jan. 21. (Reuter): Devaluation of Spain's official exchange rates against the pound sterling, United States dollars, Swiss Francs and Portuguese escudos was announced here today.

British tourists will in future get 100.75 pesetas to the pound sterling instead of 66 pesetas.

Other exchange rates are devalued from 44 pesetas to the pound to 66 to the pound (the old tourist rate).

Nepal Congress Chief Breaks Fast

RAXAUL, Jan. 21 (U.P.I.): Sri Bisheswar Prasad Gairola, Ex-President, Nepali National Congress, who was reported to be fasting in jail since January 5, broke his fast after three days on January 7.

CONGRESS CANDIDATE WINS IN BIHAR BYE-ELECTION

PATNA, Jan. 21, (U.P.I.): Information reaching here from Raxaul indicate that in the bye-election to the Bihar Legislative Assembly from Champaran Constituency, Sri Sheodhari Panday (Congress) was declared elected by securing 4,865 votes against 660 polled by Sri Siaram Thakur, supported by Forward Bloc and Socialist Party.

MADRAS: During the month of September 1948 corruption among Government servants was brought to notice against 208 persons including those against whom proceedings were pending at the end of the previous month. Of these 10 were let off as charges against them were not proved and proceedings against 185 were pending at the end of the month. Corruption was successfully detected in the case of the remaining 13 persons and they were suitably punished.

UNAUTHORISED OCCUPATION OF MILITARY ACCOMODATION

Ejectment Process

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Several illegal occupants of Fatma Manzil, a building hired by the Defence Department for the past five years in Colaba area, were ejected on Friday by the military authorities in order to provide acommodation for the families of Service personnel.

In some cases, according to an Army spokesman, the heads of the evicted families were originally alloted the accommodation by virtue of their service in the Army at that time. Subsequently, it appeared, they had either abandoned their families or the families had declined to accompany them. There were instances of the heads of some familes refusing to move out even though they had been released from service long ago.

In view of the urgency of finding accommodation for families of serving personnel, some of whom had to be kept in chawls and barracks while many others were awaiting their turn the military authorities took up the question of the illegal ocupants of this building and served them with notices on several occasions. The final notice was given on December 23 without result. It was therefore found necessary to institute the process of eviction in order to find housing accommodation for the serving personnel and their families.

It was also pointed out to the military authorities the spokesman added that this Manzil had of late acquires somewhat unsavoury reputation and was said to have harboured some doubtful characters. A situation was created which the authorities could not permit to continue in the interests of the reputation of the Armed Forces.

NATION MOURNS FOR SAPRU

Condolence Messages Pour In From All Over India

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 21 (A.P.I.): A number of telegrams have been received by Mr. Justice P. N. Sapru on the death of his father, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Dr. K. N. Katju, Governor, West Bengal says "A mourning with you on the passing away of the great soul who had showered his blessings on me for 44 years."

Dr. Paranjapaye says: "His death removed India's greatest statesman, most learned constitutional expert, universally respected leader and a great patriot."

Pandit Govind Malaviya says: Deeply mourn with you and other members of the family on the passing away of the purest, ablest and the wisest son of India".

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant says: "In Sir Tej's death the mother country has lost one of her most distinguished sons and an eminent statesman."

"PEERLESS IN DIGNITY AND COURTESY"

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22 (A.P.I.): The Governor-General of India, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, in a letter to Mr. Justice P. N. Sapru on the death of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said: "So your great father has been laid to rest and peace. No imprisonment could be so painful as what he suffered so long in spite of every care and affection bestowed by you, the doctors and the nurses. Never do we see more clearly that the body is a burden to the soul than when those who are dear to us suffer the illnesses that flesh is heir to.

"But the curtain has fallen, so far as we are concerned, on one who was dear to us and the like of whom we cannot see again. Peerless in dignity and courtesy, and noble in every movement of his mind, he was truly in the line of the Princes of our land. My personal grief should not count much but India has lost one of her best souls."

"A VERY GOOD LAWYER"

AURANGABAD, Jan. 21 (A.P.I.): Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Minister for Law, Government of India, said in an interview today: "I am extremely sorry to hear of the death of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. I knew him very well and he was a very good lawyer."

Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, General Secretary of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation, said "I am shocked to hear of the death of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. I knew him very well and he helped me much in 1934 in concluding the agreement popularly known as "Poona Pact."

GLOWING TRIBUTE TO SAPRU

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21 (A.P.I.): Warm tribute to the memory of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was paid today by the Governor of West Bengal, Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, who was a pupil of Sir Tej Bahadur, then worked in his chamber for several years and was in close intimacy with him for forty years.

Dr. Katju said: "It is only those like myself who had the privilege of long contacts with Dr. Sapru (I called him doctor sahib for the last 44 years) who can assess the loss sustained by his countrymen by his passing away. He died full of years and honours, universally respected by every section of the community throughout India. In integrity of character he was unsurpassed. To all his pupils for all time he was ever what an honourable gentleman should be, and the legal profession in the United Provinces owes him a debt for maintaining the highest standards of professional ethics which it can never reply. It was not only his learning and his warm humanity that endeared him to his countrymen, but he had an absolutely stainless character and great was the charm of his personality. Those who came under his spell loved him ever more.

BANARAS, Jan. 21 (A.P.I.): The Benares Hindu University was closed today as a mark of respect to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. A number of public and educational institutions were also closed after passing condolence resolutions.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21, (A.P.I.): Owing to unavoidable circumstances, the 8th All-India Cattle Show which was scheduled to be held at Delhi from February 28 to March 5, 1949, will now be held from February 27 to March 4, 1949.

TRUMAN TO VISIT EUROPE?

LONDON (IPS): A Washington dispatch quoting White House circles states that President Truman is likely to visit Europe this year. This hope of the President's visit is shared by White Hall which expects him during the Spring this year. If it materialises the American President is expected to visit Britain, France, Germany and other continental countries and study the conditions there. He will also, it is stated, see the Marshall Plan in working.

In the context of the present world situation, President Truman's visit to Europe may pave the way for a renewed effort for laying the foundation for a lasting world Peace and the possibility of a Stalin-Truman meeting somewhere in Germany is not ruled out, according to informed political circles in Britain.

"A Patriot To The Marrow"

NAGPUR, Jan. 21, (U.P.I.): Pandit R. S. Shukla, Premier of the Central Provinces and Berar, says "The death of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru removes from our midst a stalvart whose contribution towards political emancipation of India cannot be belittled. Sir Tej was a patriot to his marrow. His integrity, breadth of vision, and political sagacity rank him high among our national figures.

IRREPARABLE LOSS"

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 21, (U.P.I.): Dr. Rajendra Prasad has sent the following message to Mr. P. N. Sapru: "Your father's death removes a great personality from the Indian scene. The loss is irreparable. Please accept my condolence".

Arthur Moore, in a message says: "My deep sympathy with you and all Sir Tej's family. We have lost a great man but his good influence will be with us".

MADHYABHARAT MOURNS LOSS

GWALIOR, BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

Shri Tej Bahadur Sapru's death was mourned here today at a condolence meeting of the Bench and Bar of Madhyabharat courts and a resolution to this effect was passed. A similar meeting was held at the local Victoria College which was closed afterwards.

JURIST OF HIGHEST ORDER"

PATNA, Jan. 21 (A.P.I.): Mr. M. S. Aney, Governor of Bihar, in a message to Mr. P. N. Sapru on the passing away of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru says: "Very much grieved at the demise of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. India loses in him an intellectual giant, a jurist and statesman of highest order and a constructive patriot whose efforts for resolving deadlocks at critical times and whose illuminating studies of constitution had contributed substantially to the inauguration of the era of freedom in India. The whole country mourns his loss."

"GREAT STATESMAN"

BOMBAY, Jan 22 (A.P.I.): Mr. K. M. Munshi in a tribute to the late Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said: "In Dr. Sapru India has lost one of her great statesmen whose sane outlook and pursuasive intervention helped the country in a variety of ways. It was a rare delight to work with him for he rose above his contemporaries in dispassionate and catholic outlook."

BOMBAY PILE UP 504 FOR EIGHT

Century For Mantri

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22, (A.P.I.): At close of play today Bombay had made 504 for eight wickets in their first innings in the Ranji Trophy match against Bengal. P. R. Umrigar and V. R. Amladi were batting with 56 and 4 respectively. M. K. Mantri the overnight not-out was the second batsman to score a century for Bombay. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY (1ST INNINGS.)

K. C. Ibrahim c P. Sen b Mankad	113
B. R. Irani lbw b Giridhari	55
M. K. Mantri c N. Chowdhury b Giridhari	117
U. M. Merchant lbw b Mankad ..	57
D. D. Phadkar c P. Sen b Giridhari	1
K. M. Rangnekar c S. Bose b Banerjee	51
P. R. Umrigar batting	56
G. S. Ramchand c P. Sen b Chowdhury	14
M. N. Raiji b Mankad	2
V. R. Amladi batting	4
Extras	34
Total for 8 wickets	504

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 170, 2 for 218, 3 for 354, 4 for 357, 5 for 414, 6 for 428, 7 for 470, 8 for 481.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. Banerjee	31	12	60	1
P. E. Palia	4	1	3	0
N. Chowdhury	45	8	114	1
P. Roy	13	3	38	0
S. K. Giridhari	48	8	127	3
V. Mankad	61	19	114	3
S. Bose	4	0	14	0

WEST INDIES HIT UP 514 FOR SEVEN

MADRAS, Jan. 22, (A.P.I.): The West Indies rattled up a huge score of 514 runs for the loss of only seven wickets at the end of the second day's play between the West Indies and the South Zone which commenced on the M.C.C. ground at Chepauk yesterday.

J. B. Stollmeyer's grand 244 not out was the main feature of the day's play. Although he received four lives during his long innings lasting 455 minutes nevertheless he gave one of the finest exhibition of all-round cricket seen in Madras for a long time.

Timing the strokes accurately he lifted the ball which flashed along the ground to all parts of the field with lightning rapidity. This is the highest score ever to be made at Madras. Records show that another West Indies cricket E. L. Challennorbroher of the famous G. L. Challennor who assisted West Indies later on had the unique distinction of having scored 216 runs as early as 1902, which had not been beaten so far. The next best is by Sathasivam for Ceylon against the Governor's Eleven in 1946 when he scored 215 whereas Joe Hardstaff obtained 213 for Lord Tennyson's XI against Madras in 1938 and Rusi Modi obtained 203 for India against the Australian Services in 1945.

Goddard, the West Indies captain got a most business-time 77 which was his best effort so far & in partnership with Stollmeyer was responsible for adding 165 runs for the second wicket. The other batsmen also obtained the much needed batting practice in view of the fourth test match commencing here from January 27 but the South Zone fielding and catching was very poor and several runs were given away through faulty throwing in.

The wicket was in good condition and the attendance was about 15,000 when the four day match between the West Indies and South Zone was continued here tdoay.

At close of play West Indies had made 514 for seven wickets. Stollmeyer remained unbeaten with 244 to his credit

SCORES

SOUTH ZONE (1st Innings)	46
WEST INDIES (1st Innings)	
Rae run out	24
Stollmeyer batting	244
Goddard c and b Gapalan	77
Weekes c Alva b Bharatchand	34
Rickards b Bharathand	34
Christiani lbw Kannayiram	54
Gomez c Gopalan b Kesari	2
Macwatt run out	36
Atkinson batting	11
Extras	10
Total for 7 wickets	514

BOWLING

Rangachari	22	2	67	0
Bharatchand	27	2	113	2
Kannan	23	2	70	0
Alva	12	0	35	1
Kesari	12	1	35	1
Gopalan	28	2	106	1
Kannayiram	16	0	72	1

In the Day's Sport

TENNIS
Bombay Gymkhana
3-15 p.m. Finals of Western India Tennis Tournament
C.C.I. COURTS

W. I. Tennis

NARAYAN RAO AND MADHAV RAO WIN THEIR SECOND DOUBLES TITLE

Miss Laura Woodbridge In Two Finals: Vasant To Meet Naresh Kumar For Singles Title

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Narayan Rao Madhav Rao, once again proved that as a combination they are very good. After their recent successes in the All-India Championships, they became the favourites for the Western India Tennis Championships, which they won this evening.

Miss Laure Woodbridge, who had entered the final of the women's singles yesterday, qualified for one more final today—the Women's Doubles. She was on the verge of entering the third final, that of the Mixed Doubles, a chance which she will have even tomorrow. She and Kantawalla were one set up and match point in the next, when she lost the point and the second set remained unfinished at 5 all. The match will be continued on Sunday morning.

Vasant was much too steady for Afsar Hussain in the semifinal of men's singles, and the Nation Hard Court Champion won in two straight sets, and will now meet Naresh Kumar in the final tomorrow.

Naresh Kumar had Kantawalla as his opponent in the other semifinal and although he was extended a little there was no doubt as to the ultimate winner and Naresh Kumar won in two sets.

The Men's Doubles final was taken over three sets, by Kantawalla and Afsar Hussain who by their excellent services, won the first set, but in the end they found the combination of the Madras players, Narayan Rao and Madhav Rao, much too good, and lost the next two very easily.

The Women's Doubles semifinals which were decided this evening, provided tennis of an exceedingly high standard in one of them, that in which Mrs. Leela Dayal and Miss Joan Ingram were concerned with Mrs. Khanum Singh and Mrs Sarah Mody. Forcing Mrs. Dayal to the baseline, the latter pair won the first set at 6-4 In the second however the former pair assumed aggressive tactics and constantly attacking Mrs. Mody managed to level matters. The last set however was won by Mrs. Singh and Mrs. Mody, who now meet in the final Miss Merchant and Miss Woodbridge, the National Women's Doubles Champion. The latter won their semifinal in a very comfortable manner against Mrs. Jameson and Mrs. Stewart.

Both the Mixed Doubles semifinals were left unfinished due to light failing and will be continued tomorrow.

The following were the results of the matches played today:—

MEN'S DOUBLES

SEMIFINALS: G. Vasant beat Afsar Hussain, 6-3, 66-2; Naresh Kumar beat J. M. Kantawalla 6-7, 6-2, 6-2

MEN'S DOULES

SEMIFINALS: P. L. Narayan Rao and D. Madhav Rao beat Naresh Kumar and K.B. Madon, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3;

FINAL: P. L. Narayan Rao and D. Madhav Rao beat Afsar Hussain and J. M. Kantwalla, 6-8, 6-2, 6-2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

SEMIFINALS: Mrs Khanum Singh and Mrs. Sara Mody beat Mrs. Leela Dayal and Miss Joan Ingram, 6-4, 4-6 6-3; Miss Laure Woodbridge and Miss Laxmi Merchant beat Mrs Betty Stewart and Mrs Sylvia Jameson 6-2, 6-3;

MIXED DOUBLES

SEMIFINALS: Mrs. Leela Dayal and J. M. Kantiwalla vs Miss Laura Woodbridge and Afsar Hussain, 2-6, 5-5 (to be continued); Mrs. Sara Mody and Vishnu Mohan vs Miss Vivien Alexy and K. B. Madon 6-4, 4-6 (to be continued.)

W. I. PLATE

SEMIFINALS: K. H. Kapadia beat A. M. Khory 6-1, 6-2. R. Rodrigues beat C. M. Khory, 6-4, 6-1.

MATCHES FOR SUNDAY
COURT NO. 2 3-15 MEN'S SINGLES FINAL
Naresh Kumar vs G. Vasant.
4-15 WOMEN'S DOUBLES FINAL
Mrs K. Singh and Mrs. S. R. Mody vs Miss L. Woodbridge and Miss L. M. Merchant.
5-00 MIXED DOUBLES FINAL
Mrs. L. Dayal and J. M. Kantawalla or Miss L. Woodbridge and Afsar Hussein vs Mrs. S. R. Mody and V. Mohan or Miss V. Alexy and K. B. Madon
COURT NO. 3 3-15 WOMEN'S SINGLES FINAL
Mrs. K. Singh vs Miss L. Woodbridge.
4-15 PLATE FINAL
K. H. Kapadia vs R. Rodricks.

TIMES SHIELD CRICKET

Semi-Finals Of Junior Division

The following were the scores:—

SENIOR DIVISION

At the Cross Maidan:—B.E.S.T. Sports Club vs. Hardcastle Wand Sports Club.

Hardcastle and Wand 178 (M.S. Patil 53, R. R. Dalvi 34; K. K. Tarapore 4 for 78).

JUNIOR DIVISION (SEMI-FINALS)

At the Cross Maidan:—Victoria G.I. P. Railway vs. Central Rationing Sports Club.

Central Rationing S. C. 155 for 8 wkts. (L. S. Balan batting 65, Bane 31; D'Mello 3 for 46.)

At the Cross Maidan:—Kohinoor Mills vs. Khatau Sports Club.

Kohinoor Mills 161 for 8 wkts. (P. V. Gupte batting 80, B. Creado 36; K. R. Panjri 5 for 82.)

GOAN'S "A" WIN FIRST DIVISION

(Continued from Page 10)

After the interval Young Sports continued to have the better of the exchanges but M. Bocarro in deep defence was in top form playing a magnificent game.

The G.I.P. came very near scoring when Munir and A. Fernandes had tried desperately to push the ball into the goal off a scramble but the ball was cleared safely. Young Sports transferred play, but a few minutes before the call of time Munir scored what seemed to be a legitimate goal, but Umpires Singanporia disallowed it. Munir banged in a rebound from Lopez which A Fernandes had first shot in G.P.I.'s chance of gaming both points were thus foiled and also their chance of registering their first win of the season.

THE TEAM:— G.I.P. RLY. "A" Donnelly; R. Ali, Boccarro; Mulla. Pavey, Mascarenhas; Pinto, A. Fernandes, G. Fernandes, Munir Pereira.

YOUNG SPORTS "A" :— Lopez; Beasley, Agre, Gansalves, Chong, Poonawalla, E. Gonsalves, D'Mello, Effie, Murray, P. Pinto.

GOAN'S "A" TROUNCE CITY "A"

Goan Sports "A" maintained their unbeaten record when they beat Bombay City "A" in the First Division game by six goals to one. Goan's Sports "A" have now won the First Division.

The first half was blank but the second was full of goal-getting. A. Brangaza opened the account, then Correa and Ferrao scored, Now G. Ireland reduced the margin and soon afterward E. Correa completed a hat trick to complete the half-a-dozen for his side.

In the Probables vs possibles match to represent Bombay in the All-India Hockey Tournament at Delhi. Probables beat Possibles by a solitary gaol scored in the last minute of play by Gwen Smythe.

THE TEAMES: — Probables: — Misses Carey; P. Thomas, E. Asklie; P. Brown, Mrs. K. Lynu, Misses. B. Smythe; Chisholm C. D'Souza, G. Smythe, J. Hibbert, R. Salway

POSSIBLES:— Misses L. Cooke; E. D'Souza, E. Edwards; R. Hajioff; Pam D'Souza, Carmen D'Souza, Mrs.

DELHI ON WAY TO VICTORY

Bihar's Debacle In 2nd Knock

JAMSHEDPUR, Jan. 22, (A.P.I.): With thirty four more to equal Bihar Eleven's 153, Delhi opened this morning and carried overnights 119 to 200 in hundred minutes losing five wickets.

Except for Bimal Bose, who was deadly with the ball and bagged seven wickets for 42 runs, Bihar's fielding was rather poor and they dropped good many catches.

Before lunch, Delhi's first innings terminated with a lead of 59 runs against Bihar

Bihar in their second knock were all out for 136

With seventy eight runs to win the Match, Delhi opened with Fuljaram and Balbir Khanna but soon lost both their wickets. At close of play the total was 32 for two with Bishenbehari 7 and Dr. Vaid 17 batting.

BIHAR (1st Innings)	153
DELHI (1st Innings)	
Balkrishna b Banerjee	5
Fuljaram lbw Bimal Bose	66
Kishenchand c Carapieft b Sunil Bose	51
Iswardayal st. Roy b Bimal Bose	28
L. C. Saxena b Bimal Bose	8
Dr. R. K. Vaid lbw Bimal Bose	0
Karanbahadur b Sunil Bose	13
Bisheanluhar not out	12
Gnanchand Kapoor c and b Bimal Bose	17
Hargopal Singh b Bimal Bose	13
Hargopal Berry b Bimal Bose	0
Extras	9
Total	212

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Sutley Bannerjee	21	1	80	1
Sunil Bose	11	4	18	2
Bimal Bose	16	2	42	7
N. Chakravarty	5	0	19	0
Starling	8	1	27	0
Sudhir Das	6	0	17	0

BIHAR (Second Innings)	
B. Roy run out	9
Sudhir Das b Vaid	5
Carapiet lbw b Vaid	2
Sute Banerjee st. Hargopal Berry b Sazena	15
Patnaik b Karan Bahadur	22
Sunil Bose st. Hargopal Berry b Sazena	0
Bimal Bose lbw Hargopal Singh	14
Shanti Bagchi lbw b Hargopal Singh	19
Bijoy Sen lbw b Hargopal Singh	15
Starling c and b Saxena	21
Chakravarty not out	1
Extras	13
Total	136

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Kapoor	5	1	14	0
Dr. Vaid	9	2	23	2
Hargopal Singh	16	4	42	3
Saxena	7	1	18	3
Karanbahadur	5	0	21	1
Balbirkhanna	1	0	5	0

C. C. I. TENNIS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Very few matches were played this morning in the Cricket Club of India Open Tennis Tournament, which commenced today.

All those matches that were scheduled to be played this morning must be played off on Sunday morning, in addition to Sunday's matches.

The following were the results of the matches played this morning:—

MEN'S SINGLES

Minoo Ghasvala beat Dr. Nerurkar. 6-4, 3-6, 6-3; N. D. Vyas beat U. S. Bangera, 6-2, 7-5; S. T. Panjwani beat M. Mathradas, 6-4, 6-1; G. M. Khory beat M. R. Rao, 6-3, 6-4; J. Jameson beat Niki Bhandari, 8-6, 6-3.

City Markets

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY Jan. 22

The cotton market was quiet today with very little business May delivery opened at Rs. 619/8 and declined by annas four at Rs. 619/4 under scattered liquidation.

Business in February was done privately at Rs. 624/8. The narket closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. Feb.	620	0	0
I.C.C. May	619	4	0
I.C.C. July	618	8	0
I.C.C. Sept	618	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton May contract is 864 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing 4-30 p.m.
May	620	619	619¾
July	610½	618¾	619
September	619¼	618¼	618½

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 21

KARNAK	
March	90.80—190
May	87.60—185
ASHMOUNI	
February	56.55—120
April	56.55—105

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.

May,	2.25	to 2.25-1/8
July,	2.09-5/8	to 2.09-3/4
September,	2.10-3/4	to 2.10-1/2
December	2.11-3/4	to 2.11-7/8

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Silver spot and forward	42-1/2 d
Gold bars fine per oz	£ 8/12/3

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Australian wheat FOB (Bulk). 99/3 Jan/Feb quoted

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Jan. 21.

T. T. London on Selling Buying.

New York,	4.0275	4.0325
Montreal,	4.0275	4.0325
Zurich.	17.34	17.36
Stockholm	14.47 to	14.50

Wall Street Irregular As Waiting Attitude Prevails

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

The Stock Market was irregular today as Wall Street adopted a waiting attitude pending a start by Congress on the new program proposed by President Truman in recent weeks.

With Congress in recess for an extended inaugural holiday, the Street read Truman's speech and found no reason for changing its first bullish interpretation of it. However, it considered it better policy to wait and see what Congress proposes to do before taking an extended market position

Meanwhile, the Street got a bit of good news in the prediction by a Washington tax expert that there would be no excess profits tax either in 1949 or 1950 or any increase in the corporate tax rate above the 45 per cent for 1950

Less cheering was a warning from Irving Olds chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, that there were people who would nationalize the American steel industry after the fashion of the British Government, or the remarks of Arthur Babson, vice-president of Babson's Inc., who said that he anticipated a depression in the Truman Administration probably in 1950

Closing prices included:

Abbot Laboratories 73 1/2; American Can 89 1/4; American Radiator 14 1/8; American Smelting 55 1/2; American Sugar 35 1/4; American Telephone 147 3/4; American Tobacco 65 3/8; Anaconda Copper 34; Bankers Trust 39; Bethelehem Steel 32 5/8; Boeing Plant 22 5/8; Canadian Pacific 14; Celanese 30 1/2; Chase National Bank 34 1/2; Chrysler 56 1/2; Consolidated Edison 22 1/4; Douglas Aircraft 53 1/4; Dupont 187; Eastman Kodak 44 7/8; Firestone Tyre and Rubber 48 3/8; General Electric 39 1/4; General Motors 59 7/8; Gillette 31 1/2; Goodyear 45 1/8; International Nickel 30 3/8; International Tel and Tel 9 3/4; Lockheed 17 1/4; Nash Kelvinator 14 3/4; National City Bank 40; New York Central 12 1/2; Pennsylvania Railroad 17; Shell Oil 38 1/2; Southern Pacific 48 3/8; Standard Oil New Jersey 72 1/2; Studebaker 19 3/4; Swift and Co. 32; Twentieth Century Fox 20 7/8; U.S. Steel 71 3/8; Warner Bros. 10 1/8; Westinghouse Electric 24 3/4; Technicolour

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 22.—The local bullion market was fairly steady with moderate business passing. In view of most of the Stocks in the hands of big operators, floating stock available in the market is limited. Quotations were as under:

Ready Silver Mint	182	8	0
Ready Silver Bullion	182	2	0
Ready Gold	115	4	0
Sovereigns	74	2	0

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 22

To-day's trading in Castorseeds market was suspended and an urgent meeting of the Board is in session to consider the situation. In view of extensive open business and equally heavy option business, the Board seems to take a serious view and its decision is awaited.

Groundnuts and Linseed sections were quiet.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	35	2	0
Coromandal	34	12	0
Bold ready	34	10	0
Bold Dec-Jan	34	6	0
Bold Feb-March	34	7	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
May delivery		.....	
Ready	28	12	0
LINSEEDS—			
Ready	26	6	0
Feb-March	26	8	0
April-May	26	6	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Ready Receipts	19	15	0
January	20	0	0
February	20	0	0
March	20	0	0
Linseed Oil	16	8	0
Castorseed oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed oil Commercial quality	17	8	0
Gingellyseed	225 to 230		

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Jan. 22

Tata Ordinary	292	12
Tata Deferred	1650	0
Indian Iron	23	1
Steel Corpn. of Bengal	20	13
Bombay Dyeing	961	12
Central India	241	4
Gokak	267	8
Kohinoor	276	4
Simplex	175	0
Swadeshi	275	10
Tata Power	1507	8
Associated Cement	153	2
Belapur	228	2
Bombay Burma (Old)	308	2
Scindia	20-9-6	
Central Bank	88	8
New India	54	8
Tata 2nd Pref.	136	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Consols 2-1/2%,	£ 80-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2% 1961,	£ 106-15/16
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90,	£ 114-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2% 1952 and after,	£ 103-5/8
Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank London reg.	£ 104-1/2
National Bank of India,	£ 39-1/2

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,339.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

U. S. Price of foreign silver, 70 cents

Reminiscences Of S. A. Brelvi

(Continued from page 3)

tisements in which quacks promise to make India potent in a few minutes. When Aldoux Huxley came to this country on a visit, he had much to say about this

Only Nine

It was an agony for many years to watch the erratic movements of the flat bed downstairs and of the five linotypes scheduled to work, three were often in the hands of the mechanic. Of the two remaining, one worked honestly during the day and at night became consumptive. Patiently did Brelvi wait for the delayed proofs. When it came to four in the morning I persuaded him, though not often, to go home and leave me to bring out the morning edition. When one went downstairs one found chaos if the flat bed showed wayward tendencies but the head-printer assured me often, "Saa-ar, by the grace of God and the blessings of Mahatmaji, all be well." Astonishingly enough, all was well. By 4-30, however, a telephone message came from the Taj, "I say, Khare, I do hope you are going to have some sleep. Is everything alright?" that was the considerate, always kindly Brelvi. In one direction alone after 1927 he allowed himself no consideration. I remember, one late afternoon, a visit from T. A. K. Sherwani, that staunch Muslim Nationalist. We were together at Cambridge. He discussed with Brelvi, how to promote the Muslim nationalist cause. When he had gone I said to Brelvi in a spurt of impatience, "How many are the Muslim nationalist leaders? I can count only nine all over India." He winced. An hour later, I remember very well, he called me across the partition. "I will see that there are many many times that number." Quietly, efficiently he sat about doing it. Even when Mahomed Ali fell away from us, he paid a tribute to Brelvi in a long discussion with me for my friend's ceaseless effort in widening the orbit of the Muslim nationalist cause.

Cutting Out Horses

Only those in intimate contact with him knew about his great love for children, and the easy way he had of establishing affectionate contact with them. Between 1925 and '32 we used to receive, in exchange, a very large batch of French and German papers. It was my job to go through them rapidly and make mid-week feature of what they contained. The illustrations in the German weeklies were particularly good. They were superbly printed. They contained special sections illustrating animals of various kinds, circus pictures and pictures of wild life. The son of a friend of mine and Brelvi happened to look in one afternoon and said to me, "I should like to cut out the horses and distribute the pictures to my chums. Please do not disturb the weeklies when you have done with them." Brelvi heard this. Lo and behold, I find the great editor after the night's fatiguing work systematicaly going through the weeklies and cutting out the horses, placing the cut out animals, one by one, neatly in a packet. "That's for little K," he said.

I see there is an idea in Bombay to raise a memorial to him. What an excellent plan it would be for the Government and the public to co-operate and right in the centre of the city, where it is needed most, to secure a large piece of ground and turn it into a Brelvi National Park for children?

The Object Of Life

Twice when he was in jail I was given charge of the 'Chronicle.' Every time before he left, he exhorted me to see that nobody was sent away. It appeared to me that my friend had become a master in looking for something good in every object animate or inanimate, that surrounded him. Truly, did he remember the poet's wise words—

'There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly distil it out?'

He never missed an opportunity to see me in my Poona home. Only six weeks ago, he looked me up and the talk veered round to Radhakrishnan's latest book on the Gita. "What is the object of life", he asked. "To enjoy it to the fullest extent", I said. "Yes, may be, but it should be to ennoble it", added Brelvi.

To ennoble life! May one say that modestly, persistently and consistently did my friend succeed in doing it?

U.S. MONEY IN CIRCULATION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPA).—The Federal Reserve Board today reported that during the week ended January 18th gold reserves mounted 12,000,000 dollars to 24,265,000,000 dollars. Money in circulation amounted to 27,763,000,000 dollars which is 156,000,000 dollars lower than in the preceding week

CHICAGO GRAINS RALLY AFTER EARLY DECLINE

After an easier tendency under liquidation and scattered hedge pressure prices rallied on commission house buying and shortcovering attracted by sell off which encountered limited offerings. In export circles it is said that Holland is still negotiating for purchase of 23,500 long tons eighty per cent extraction flour for January/March shipments.

LONDON PEPPER EASIER

LONDON, Jan. 21 (UPA): Pepper prices turned weaker in the London market today with black being quoted at 3|2, white at 3|11, but buyers were not interested.

Malabar on London basis, January|February, was quoted at 330|- January|March 320|-, but activity in the market was nil.

Meanwhile, pepper imports during 1948 amounted to 34,723 cwts., average landed value 14.8 pounds sterling per hundred-weight compared with 146,-040 cwts in 1947, average value 11.7 pounds sterling.

The sharp decline was attributed to the decline in London's entrepot trade compared with the previous year when South America bought heavily in London whereas last year the demand bypassed United Kingdom, being handled through direct connections.

NEW YORK SILVER 70-1/4 CENTS

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (UPA).—Silver market sources today reported there has been no evidence that the price of silver will experience any activity to disrupt its stability. On Friday the quotation was 70-1/4 cents per ounce.

It was reported that supply and demand were maintaining enough equilibrium to keep the price stable.

Further Rise In N. Y. Cotton Prices On Trade Buying For Exports

NEW YORK, Jan. 21

A last-minute rally carried cotton futures up sharply to-day at the close and the list finished from 14 points higher to three points lower, just under the day's highs.

Dealings at the start were active as the trade bought for export and mill accounts, but hedging operations and profit-taking acted as a depressant on the upswing. Futures fluctuated within a narrow range most of the day until renewed trade buying and considerable short-covering developed just before the final gong.

March delivery broke through a previous resistance point to establish a high for the day at 32.80 which was within 65 points of the high for the life of the contract set on May 17, 1948. Hedging was attributed to the advance of nearby deliveries to more than 1 3/4 cents above the loan level at Memphis. The liquidation of futures by mills against spot cotton purchases accounted for a greater part of the early downward movement.

Much of the demand in Friday's market was credited to mills rather than to the export business where the picture needs clarification. A better demand for textiles, especially print cloths, which have sold in volume through March delivery, led market observers to the opinion that mills were effecting replacement buying.

A Japanese inquiry for 48,000 bales brought out offerings, but no confirmations have been received.

Exports for the season to date amounted to 1,386,537 bales compared with 837,846 bales exported in the same period last year. Dealers pointed to the substantial increase in exports as evidence that the market was largely dependent on foreign shipments.

A development which might have a definite effect on cotton was expected when Secretary of Agriculture Brannan gives his views on price supports to the Agriculture Committee.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

March	32.78+07
March Highest	32.80+09
March Lowest	32.69—02
May	32.53+09
July	31.42+14
October	28.60—02
December	28.40—03
Middling spot	33.78+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

March	32.78+10
May	32.52+11
July	31.40+12
October	28.62+05
Middling spot	32.90+10

FREE

To regain lost vigour and vitality just send annas 8 in stamps to get free a copy of very interesting and valuable Guide Book (111) Pages.

KAVIRAJ (DR.) KHAZAN CHAND, B.A.,

Famous Specialist and Gold Medalist.

Hauz Kazi Delhi (India),

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual life reading, monthly details Rs. 5, 3 questions Rs. 2. (Horoscope or writing time required). Pandit Kaliyur M. SRI NIVASACHARIAR T H A P O N I D H I, Thyagarayanagar, Madras-17.

EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING

Indian Student Works In Swiss Camp

WHILE Europe is t aking of a third World War, a unique experiment in international understanding was carried out recently in the beautiful little village of Riazzino in South of Switzerland.

I was a member of an International Work Camp. The camp really was international—there were, besides myself, an English girl, a French boy and a girl, a German boy, an Australian girl, a girl from Saarland, two Danish boys, a Dutch girl, a Finnish girl, a Portuguese boy, three Swiss boys and a girl, an American Negress and a 'white' American girl. An excellent feature of the camp was that the campers were not all students; they came from all walks of life. The number was deliberately kept low (about twenty on the average) so that one got to know everyone else intimately.

The girls did the cooking and the washing, and the boys did 'outdoor' work, though a few hardy girls did the same work as the boys. The 'outdoor' work varied from time to time. We helped one farmer to reclaim his land; during a storm stones had rolled down the neighbouring mountain and dug themselves in his fields; our job was to dig them out. We helped another farmer with haymaking. Another piece of job was clearing a field of sand which had been deposited by the overflowing of the river. The work was hard—eight hours per day—but it was great fun; all day long as we worked English, French, German and other songs could be heard.

Language was not a serious problem: almost everyone understood either English or French, though German was the language most familiar to most of the campers; all 'official announcements, however, were made in English French, and German.

It was not all work On week-ends we went on excursions, at camp expense; we visited among other places, Lugano and Locarno, two popular tourist centres in that part of Switzerland; one Sunday we climbed a five-thousand foot mountain. The weekly Discussions also proved very enjoyable; among the topics we discussed were: 'Non-violence as a new way of life' and 'How' International Work Camp can help to ease the East-West tension in Europe.

It was, I was told, the first time that any Indian had attended a Swiss camp; the amount of interest shown in Indian affairs can, therefore, be easily imagined; and, as for admiration for Gandhiji, it had to be heard to be believed; many compared him with Christ.

The camp was run by a body known as the Service Civil International (the English branch is known as the International Volutary Service For Peace). The Service was founded in 1920 by a Swiss named Pierre Ceresol. It arose out of the turmoil and tragedy of the 1914-18 War Its purpose was to bring together young men and women of different countries, victors and vanquished alike, in the common task of reconstruction, and by doing so, to enable them to understand the hopes, aspirations and fears of the different peoples represented by the campers. The ideals of the Service are beautifully expressed in the Service Song, 'L'amitie':

Thou who lightenest our burdens
And removest half our woes,
Come to make us live as brothers,
And forget—that we were foes
What a paradise terrestrial
If the people loved thy ways!
No more fighting, no more trouble,
And peace through all our days.

The song which is in French, loses much of its beauty in translation.

After the recent war, reconstruction work has been going on in about fifty camps scattered over most of Europe.

It is interesting to recall that as the time of the Bihar earthquake in 1934 Pierre himself came to India with a small team of European volunteers. He saw Gandhiji the day he landed in Bombay, and both of them saw in this disaster a great opportunity for building international goodwill. As he said in a broadcast to the people of India on the eve of his departure in June 1937, 'We came not for the infinitesimal contribution we could hope to bring in material help and relief, but mainly for a gesture which we knew would be understood.'

These camps are, at present, mainly confined to Europe However, it is hoped that before long similar camps will be conducted in India. Such international camps can not only contribute to village uplift, but they can be powerful instruments of international friendship. The new Star that has risen in the East, as Pandit Nehru has termed it, has attracted world-wide attention and eager hands are stretched out to clasp the hand of this newcomer on the world scene. Will Mother India respond?

F. S. C.

Eleven different countries were represented in the Swiss International Camp.

THROUGH OUR EYES AND EARS

By Prof. J. B. S. Haldane

Exclusive To 'The BombayChronicle Weekly"

The principles that govern in setting up crossword puzzles are equally applicable to those of our sense organs. Accuracy, compactness and less of redundancy matter much in making sense out of a puzzle. Likewise the filtering of unwanted impressions is sometimes done in the sense organs. If we use some of the ideas that are filtered in, properly, we may be able to answer some of the questions that have worried philosophers in the past.

How long can a crossword puzzle be- Why it it harder to make one in French than in English? Such questions seem absolutely trivial, but the answer to them throws light not only on language but on telegraphy and on how our nervous system works. Why is it difficult to make a crossword puzzle? Because if we write five words above one another it is very unlikely that the letters will make any sense when read downwards.

But if we had a commercial code where every combination of five letters means something, for example PZQAC may mean "I am despatching four tons tomorrow," then any set of twenty-five letters arranged in a square would be a crossword.

There is a mathematical theory of messages which has been developed especially by Wiener, and more recently by Shannon in America. For any language one can calculate the redundancy, which means the fraction of letters or other symbols which could be left out if we had the most efficient possible code. In English the fraction is about a half. In French it is rather more, because many words end in groups of letters like-ent. It is probably bigger still in Russian. So it is harder, I think, to make a French crossword than an English one. If English were more compact and less redundant, one could make crossword puzzles in solid form.

Redundancy

Now redundancy is not a bad feature in a language. It means that a few misprints will not make a message illegible. If we try to cut down the number of signs needed, as in shorthad, accuracy becomes essential. In fact messages are always liable to be mixed up with what is called noise. In a spoken message the noise is every other sound except that of the message. In other kinds of messages, the word noise is used for all sorts of signals which are not part of the original message.

A spoken sentence can be analysed into sounds of different frequencies. Most of these are redundant. We can use a loud speaker which cuts out the higher frequencies of sound, and understand the speaker quite well so long as there is no noise. But if some noise is coming in as well as the message, for example, if our radio set is imperfectly tuned, if there are atmospherics, or if someone else is talking in the same room, then we need the high frequencies to understand what is being said.

The same principles apply to our own sense organs Though light perhaps consists of waves when it is moving freely through space, it is only absorbed by matter in units called quanta. A number of recent workers on seeing in the dark have worked out the number of quanta which the retina, the sensitive film at the back of our eyes, must absorb before we see anything. You will find an account in Pirenne's book. You might think that when a man is fully adapted to darkness he would see light every time the retina picked up a quantum. This is not the case. About five quanta have to be picked up in a small area and a fraction of a second before we see anything Probably the light-sensitive chemicals in our retina are constantly changing even when no light falls on it, and if every such event were reported to our brain, we should find seeing very difficult.

Indeed, when in complete darkness we do not see a perfectly black background. There is a good deal of faint subjective light, or "noise" as the mathematicians call it. Some of it comes from the eyes, and some from the brain itself. We call the latter imagination. It is a nuisance but we could not get on without it. This brain activity, or imagination plays a great part in recognising things n darkness. Our eyes only get very partial images, and our brains fill in the gaps, sometimes incorrectly But we should be worse off if they did not fill them in at all. Our ears seem to act in the same way. There is a constant background of noise which we generally do not notice. Some of it is due to the movement of the blood in our own bodies. Most people can hear their hearts if they are shut up for half an hour or so in a soundproof room. And many people, including myself, have a chronic background of hissing which they do not generally notice. A few people find it distressing, and a few others build it up into imaginary voices, and sometimes go mad in consequence.

The filtering off of unwanted impressions is sometimes done in the sense organs, such as the eye, sometimes in the nervous system. Messages are constantly coming in form all parts of our skin, and probably from our internal organs. Most of them never get to the parts of our brains concerned in consciousness. We can attend to some of them if we want to, and when we are ill they may force themselves on our attention. Many people if they have a fever feel their bedclothes as unbearably hard. And a few are so sensitive that their skin sensations drive them mad, though they calm down if placed in a warm bath. If we use these ideals we can answer some of the questions which have worried philosophers in the past.

We get all our information about the world through various senses, including, of course, the very important muscular sense, which tells us how we are acting on the world. Each fibre at any moment can either be transmitting an impulse to our brains or be at rest. There does not seem to be any gradation of impulses in the same fibre. One can thus answer the question how much information can one get in a lifetime

Sensory Nerve Fibres

We have each of us a few million sensory nerve fibres. Each can be active or inactive at intervals of about a hundredth of a second. And we live for about two thousand million seconds. So in a lifetime we could conceivably get about a million units of information, though we actually get far less. This means that we can only know a very little indeed about the world.

Lenin said that the properties of even one electron were inexhaustible in other words that we can't know everything about anything, however small and simple. Our knowledge is bound, for this simple reason, to be partial and inaccurate though because we live in society and can record our knowledge, we can increase the pool of knowledge available to humanity to an indefinite extent.

We also have a very limited set of symbols, such as language, algebra, and music for communicating our knowledge to one another, and can only transmit a tiny fraction of what we know. It would take me a week to describe everything I can see at the moment in the room where I am writing. That is my even teh best scientific and philosophical theories are bound to be inadequate as descriptions of the world We are equally limited in the number of different things which we can do in a lifetime. The number of choices open to me is a finite number, calculable in the same way as the amount of information that I get in terms of the theory of massages.

So the question to ask about a theory is not whether it is absolutely true, which is probably a meaningless question. We can ask if it is good enough to act as a guide to action during a human lifetime, and to predict what we shall be able to observe. I believe that many scientific theories though they do not tell us all about anything, do help us toward this goal.

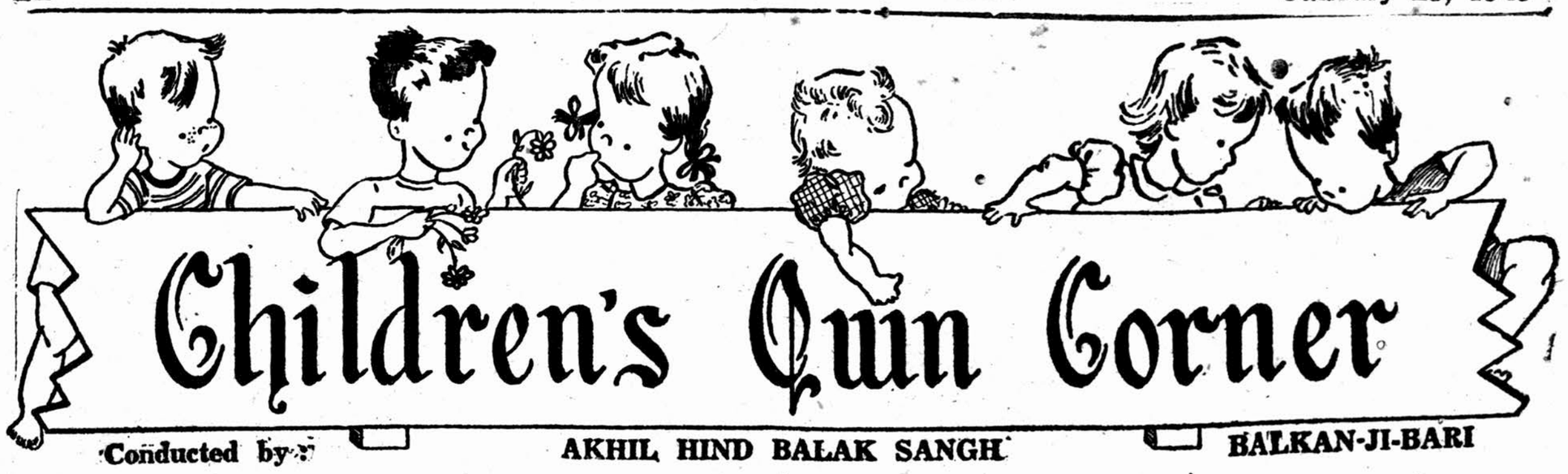
Archaeologist Find In Cape Mountains

CAPE TOWN—A petrified forest nearly one mile square, Bushman paintings and rare volcanic stones have been discovered by the Cape archeologist Mr E. J Sawyer, who returned recently from a four-month quest for specimens in the rugged and almost inaccessible Stromberg Mountains, in Cape Province.

In one cave he saw for the first time a Bushman painting of a man on a horse. He describes this as a "more modern" Bushman painting, executed after the arrival of the white man in South Africa.

Sawyer has returned with several huge crates filled with specimens. Most of the Bushman paintings and implements he found were in caves either high in the cliffs or near rivers.

He found rare volcanic stones, red, green and blue in colour and some beautiful crystals



Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

Syed Abdullah Brelvi.

Shri Moolchand Parmar.

The Balkan-ji-Bari Family lost recently two of its worthy members.

Syed Abdullah Brelvi was one of those first few persons in Bombay who showed interest in the organisation and encouraged Dada in his efforts when he came to this place about 14-15 years back. He permitted the publication of your Corner there, and it has continued ever since, in the "Bombay Chronicle". I do not know how to enumerate his manifold qualities as a journalist, as a patriot and, above all, as a gentleman. It was he who introduced the Balkan-ji-Bari to many a person throughout India. And Dada can never forget his way of smilingly advising him on many of his problems. His love for the children's cause was unique.

Bhai Mulchand Parmar was another enthusiastic worker for the children's cause, who helped Dada to establish the first Balkan-ji-Bari centre in Bombay Province, at Khar. He was its first Secretary and also the first Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. He was also the General Secretary of the All-India Children's Gathering held at Bombay. As an educationist, he did great service to the boys and girls of this country. He was a born teacher, and very few self-sacrificing souls like him can be found. He was always prepared to do anything for the good of children and for the Balkan-ji-Bari, their organisation.

May their souls ever rest in peace, is our humble prayer to the Almighty!

* * *

DELHI FUNCTIONS

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, presiding over the Saturday's Variety Show of children, arranged in connection with the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference at Delhi, expressed gratification at the fact that such a movement had been started in the country for the benefit of children. He said that, unfortunately, in India, children were trained during the British rule under quite a different atmosphere which made them fit only to serve the then Government. After having witnessed the show, he was confident that the Balkan-ji-Bari would help children to grow in a happy atmosphere and as future citizens of a free country. He stressed the importance of such a movement as the Balkan-ji-Bari. It was bound to enlighten the minds of children who would later do their bit in building a New India.

On Sunday morning, Shri Shankar Rao Deo accompanied Shri B. G. Kher to the Bal Mela. A Balkan-ji-Bari writes to say that Shri Shankar Rao Deo, visiting the various stalls, expressed that he felt like being in a heavenly atmosphere. It was a bliss, he said, to be amidst children. I understand that Shri B. G. Kher could not overcome the resistance of purchasing a few things from the stalls run by the Balkan-ji-Bari. As regards the other details, I have already given these in the previous "Corners". Here are, however, the resolutions that were passed at the Child Welfare Conference.

* * *

FOR THE CHILDREN'S CAUSE

The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the Child Welfare Conference held under the auspices of the Balkan-ji-Bari at Delhi on December 31, 1948:—

1. This Conference requests the Central Government to issue an official statement emphasising the value of Children's Clubs, Libraries, Museums, Nursery Schools, Child Welfare Maternity Centres, Parks, Playgrounds, and Children's Hospitals as Nation-building activities, and to advise the Provincial Governments to give active support to the spread of these educational, social and recreational activities.

Proposed by: Shri Jugul Kishore Bhatnagar.

Seconded by: Shrimati Lajvanti.

2. This conference refutes the Provincial Governments, as also the Governments of the States Unions, to take early steps for the provision of facilities for children's playgrounds, libraries museums, nursery schools, children's clubs and child-welfare Maternity Centres.

Proposed by: Shri Dhirubhai Desai.

Seconded by: Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya.

3. In view of the adverse effects of most of the present day films on the morals of children, this conference requests the Government of India to amend the Cinematograph Act, so as to classify films into two sets, one universal (meant for all) and the other for adults only, and not to allow children under 18 years of age to see the films meant for adults, and also not to allow them (children under 18 years) to see films after 9-30 p.m.

Proposed by: Shri Lokeshwar Nath Saksena.

Seconded by: Shri Ram Balak Sharma.

4. This conference requests the Government of India (Ministry of Education), the Provincial and the States Unions Governments, to advise all Educational Institutions to have Radio sets in their Institutions for the benefit of children studying in those Institutions.

Proposed by: Shri Devendra . garawala.

Seconded by: Shri Ram Kisani.

Well, this concludes a brief report of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference and the Children's Week Celebrations held at Delhi. And finally, once again, I take this opportunity on behalf of myself and all Delegates, to thank Shri Radha Raman, President, Shri Jugul Kishore Bhatnagar, General Secretary, Shri Amar Shankar, Shri Ras Behari, Shri Prem Dutt, Shri Jogendra Lal, Shri Santosh Kumar, Shri Brijendra Nath, Shri Prem Kishore Behn Saroj Rohatgi, Behn Jamvanti, Behn Kamala, Behn Sharda, Little Virendra Kumar, and all other Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers, friends and children, who very kindly took so much trouble to serve us and to make the functions a great success. I am sure, all our Balkan-ji-Bari Workers throughout India have returned to their different places with renewed zeal and vigour to work for the children's cause more enthusiastically than ever!

* * *

U.N. APPEAL FOR CHILDREN

The work of the United Nations' Appeal for Children is going on slowly and steadily, and is just catching momentum. A number of cinema shows of educational films were arranged this week in different parts of the city, for the benefit of the School Students, who paid their mite for the cause. Other schemes for collecting donations are also being materialised.

Boys and girls interested in this "Appeal" should do their best to donate themselves and to collect contributions from others for the children. The funds are to be utilised, 75 per cent in Bombay, and the remaining 25 per cent for the general purposes of the Indian National Committee. Should we not try

Shri Radha Raman.

Shri Jugul Kisore.

and help our more needy brethren?

JOIN BALKAN-JI-BARI

A new centre of the Balkan-ji-Bari was started recently at Lake Beale (Nasik). The camp commandant performed its opening ceremony, and Shrimati Savitri Relwani and Kumari Mohini Karna are in charge of the activities. Children meet twice a week, and have a very nice programme of games stories, songs, etc.

Shri P. G. Shah and Miss Taraporewala visited the Kasarwadi Balkan-ji-Bari centre for preventing delinquency in children. The work of the centre is progressing satisfactorily under the guidance of Shrimati Kusum Joshi, with the help of Shrimati Indira Renu, Shri O. P. Goel, Shri Narayanbhai Upadhyaya and other enthusiastic band of the workers belonging to the centre itself.

Rao Saheb N. N. Aiyer has been appointed to visit the different Balkan-ji-Bari Units of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari with a view to solving and helping them in their difficulties. He has also been entrusted with the work of organising a children's variety show with the co-operation of all the local units.

Great Brotherhood of the Balken-ji-Bari Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosin a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, who will be glad to hear from you always. Jai Hind!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay

'JAI HIND' HIS 'MANTRA' AND FREE INDIA HIS MISSION

(Continued from page 7)

they can continue the fight under all circumstances and that all your sufferings and sacrifices will not be in vain. So far as I am concerned, I shall steadfastly adhere to the pledge that I took on October 21, 1943, to do all in my power to serve the interest of 38 crores of my countrymen and fight for their liberation. I appeal to you, in conclusion, to cherish the same optimism as myself and to believe like myself, that the darkest hour always precedes the dawn. India shall be free—and before long.

May God bless you!

Inquilab Zindabad,
Azad Hind Zindabad.
"Jai Hind."

(Sd/-) SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE,
Supreme Commander,
AZAD HIND FAUJ.

Dated, 24th April, 1945.

May 14, 1945....in Bangkok at last. What next? On reaching Bangkok, Netaji took a cup of tea, and straightway plunged into his work as if he had just come back home after an evening stroll. He took stock of the situation as it had developed in the three weeks since he left Rangoon. He reorganised the Government and Army machinery, and drew up plans of action for the future. As he was thus engaged, came the news of Lord Wavell's offer to India to Indianise his Executive Council in return for the whole-hearted and active co-operation of the Congress in Britain's war against Japan. That was on the night of June 14. Members of the Congress Working Committee were released from gaols the next morning. Lord Wavell invited Gandhiji, Mr. Jinnah, and a few other leaders to meet him in Simla on June 25 to say "Yes" or "No" to this offer. There was no time to lose. Netaji held a meeting of his Cabinet which decided that it would be suicidal for the Congress to accept Lord Wavell's offer. Netaji flew to Syonan on June 18 and from that night on, he broadcast to India night after night for nearly one month, using all his powers of persuasion to prevent a compromise on the issue of Independence through acceptance of Lord Wavell's offer. The Simla Conference failed finally on July 14. Netaji heaved a sigh of relief but warned the Congress Working Committee to beware of renewed offers from Lord Wavell if the Socialist Party scored a victory in the British General Elections of July 5.

I.N.A. Personnel

The Indian National Army was Indian from top to bottom. There was no such thing as communalism in this Army. The Army had been trained by Indian instructors using the Indian language and it carried the tri-colour Indian National Flag. The Army's slogans were India's national slogans. It had its own training school run entirely by Indians to train Indian officers.

Formed with the old volunteers from the British Indian Army it developed into a full-fledged army with thousands of recruits drawn from the East-Asia Indian civilian community and it had gone into a series of battles against the enemies of India on the Burma frontier and even penetrated into Indian soil climaxing with the imminent fall of Imphal.

Social Revolution

To sum up, in leading the Indian Independence Movement in East-Asia through the instrumentality of the Provisional Government of Free India and the Indian National Army, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose brought about not only a political revolution among the three million Indians in East-Asia, but also a social revolution pregnant with tremendous import for the 388 million Indians at home. In East-Asia, absorbed in the fight for Independence, the Indians forgot all differences of caste, creed or religion. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians intensely felt that they were Indians first and Indians last, and that they were engaged in a gigantic struggle for the liberation of their motherland. The emancipation of Indian womanhood to a status of absolute equality with men, whether in the Government or in the Army or in the League organisation, was a social revolution of incalculable importance to future India. Two women Ministers of Cabinet rank (Major (Mrs.) Lakshmi and Mrs. Chidambaram, Minister and Deputy Minister for Women's Affairs) in the Provisional Government; two women Majors (Mrs. Lakshmi and Mrs. Thevar) in the combatant women's force (Rani of Jhansi Regiment), then the Regiment itself, the officers, N. C. O.s and rank and file of which were entirely composed of Indian women and girls, women secretaries of the Women's Department in every single Branch and Sub-Branch of the League Organisation spread throughout the length and breadth of East-Asia, a woman who gave her all for the cause (Mrs. Betai) and received the decoration of Sewak-e-Hind) (Servant of India), and last, but not the least, the thousands of little girls (between the ages of 9 and 14) in the Bal Sena, undergoing elementary military training and receiving intensive national education—this revolution among Indian womanhood in East-Asia was no mean achievement for the Independence Movement.

Dead Or Alive

Then there was the economic revolution. The Provisional Government taxed the rich to pay for the War of Liberation. The wealthy Indians proudly and cheerfully submitted to a capital levy on graded scale, which was the main source of the Provisional Government's revenues. It was left to the poor to contribute their mite voluntarily, but an elaborate Governmental machinery was set up throughout East-Asia to collect taxes on wealth from rich Indians. This revenue collection was carried out according to a systematic plan befitting any Government in the world. The rich had to pay while the poor might donate. This was Socialism in practice.

Thus, Subhas Chandra Bose brought about a political and a social revolution among the three million Indians in East-Asia.

When the Japanese decided to surrender they urged on him to follow suit but Subhas Chandra hotly refused. In his final broadcast from Singapore he said that though the march to complete freedom—their goal—had received a temporary set back, the march would again be renewed.

Dead or alive, Netaji's example will continue to be a perpetual source of inspiration to his countrymen.

Talking of Books—

Britain's Best Known Man Writes On Human Knowledge

NOTES TOWARDS A DEFINITION OF CULTURE by T. S. Eliot (Faber & Faber 10s. 6d.)
HUMAN KNOWLEDGE, ITS SCOPE AND LIMITS by Bertrand Russell (Allen and Unwin 18s.)
THE LIFE AND DEATH OF BENJAMIN ROBERT HAYDON by Eric George (Oxford University Press 21s.)
SELECTED WORKS OF WALTER PATER arranged by Richard Aldington (Heinemann 21s.)
POETRY LONDON edited by Tambimuttu (Poetry London 2s. 6d.)
(BY ROY CAMPBELL)

A RECENT literary sensation was the award of the Nobel Prize to T. S. Eliot "for his remarkable efforts as a trail-blazing pioneer of modern poetry." The award coincides with the appearance of his latest book of criticism, "Notes Towards a Definition of Culture" (Faber & Faber 10s. 6d.).

The title, suggestive of such a cautious, oblique, and hesitant approach to the subject, sounds almost as if Mr. Eliot were parodying himself. He has always been circumspect, conventional, and correct as a critic, in direct contrast to his boldness in innovation and experiment as a poet. His prose has always expressed the outlook of a traditional academician, and in this last book he may be said to have excelled himself in that passionless and marmoreal demeanour which is so strange a contradiction to his fervent iconoclasm as a religious poet. It is this critical coldness which has enabled him to keep his balance even in his religious fervour, which would otherwise be outrageous in a period of polite and cynical septicism such as ours. Mr. Eliot's convictions as a Royalist and a Christian can scarcely be perceived in the dispassionate and almost mathematical development of ideas in this book; and yet, when we have perused it, we can see that these convictions are not so much the cause of his system of reasoning as the result of it. His Christian Faith, like Montaigne's is paradoxically the result of sceptical enquiry and elimination. He ses that when people are robbed of their traditional religion or faith, they merely substitute credulity for it, and then they are at the mercy of the first demagogue, Commissar, or Gauleiter who comes along. He has said, elsewhere, somewhat less dispassionately, "If you will not have God (and he is a Jealous God) you have to pay your respects to Hitler or Stalin." As in the case of Montaigne it is Eliot's 'reason' that has made him sceptical of doubt. He sees our civilization and culture as having been the direct products of traditional religion, which they will not be able to survive indefinitely, any more than flowers can survive for long when separated from their living roots. Democracy without Christianity is not the antithesis of the Police-State but its logical 'precursor.' "Liberalism often prepares the way", he says, "for that which is its own negation: the artificial, mechanised, or brutal control which is a desperate remedy for its chaos."

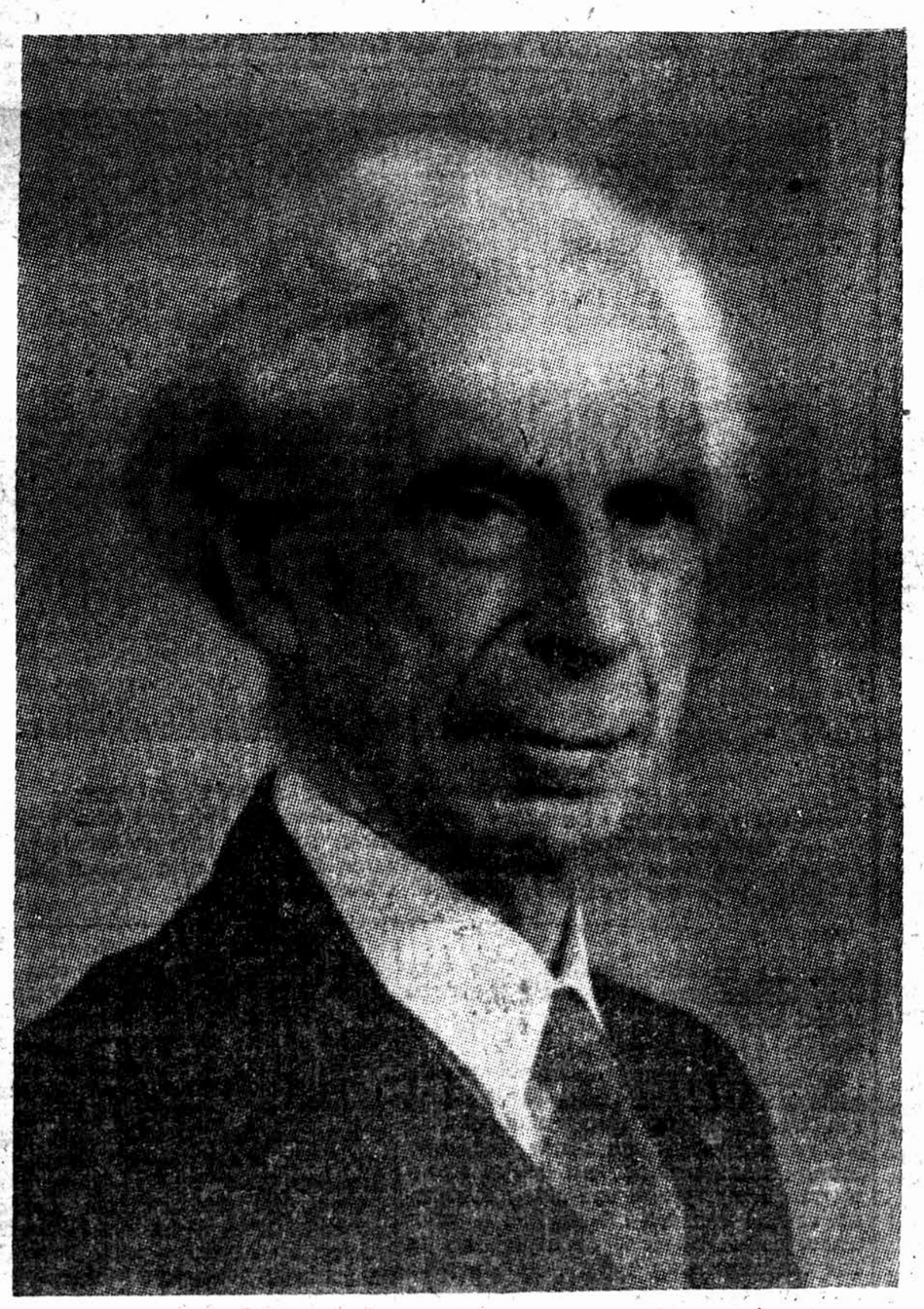
Popular Philosophy

Bertrand Russell, if not the most important of contemporary British philosophers, is certainly one of the best known to the public in Britain and abroad. His voice has often been heard in public discussions on the British Broadcasting Corporation's Brains Trust: his lectures as a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, have always been immensely popular: and his name is frequently in the Press in connection with various appeals and social movements. If he is capable of excursions into the abstruse attitudes of mathematics where no ordinary layman can follow him, a great deal of his writing as he says in his latest book "Human Knowledge, Its Scope and Limits (Allen and Unwin 18s.), "is intended for the general reader, not for professional philosophers." Few writers on difficult subjects have been more successful in simplifying complexities and making them understandable to the ordinary reader than Bertrand Russell has been in the past: but one fears that throughout the latter half of this book he has considerably over-rated the ingenuity, the powers of concentration, the patience, and the sheer physical stamina of the average reader, though he is lucid and fascinating in the earlier chapters. In his earlier popular books he succeeded in making mathematics consistently interesting and almost human to ordinary people; and we should remember, too, that among his wide literary output is that excellent, wise, and light-hearted book, "In Praise of Idleness.

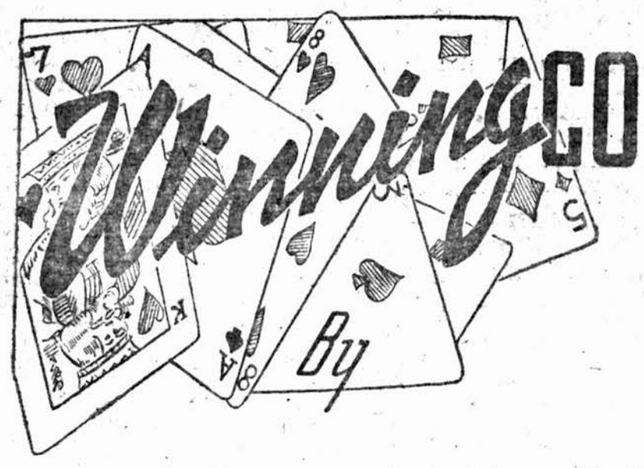
"The Life and Death of Benjamin Robert Haydon" by Eric George (Oxford University Press 21s.) is the biography of a third-rate painter who not only believed he was a great artist, but succeeded in convincing most of his great contemporaries, Wordsworth, Keats, Coleridge, Lamb, Leigh Hunt, and others, that he was a genius. Hayden kept a diary, and it is as a diarist (and something of an unconscious self-caricaturist) that he achieved the immortality that was denied to his frenzied efforts and ambition to be an epic painter. Few great painters received more distinguished tributes than Haydon did. Four sonnets from Keats, three from Wordsworth, one each from Mrs. Browning and Leigh Hunt, together with verses from Charles Lamb and half-a-dozen minor poets, testify to the admiration in which he was held by his literary contemporaries. He, in return, introduced the faces of Wordsworth, Keats, and others in the crowd-scenes of his colossal canvases such as 'Christ's Entry Into Jerusalem' which took six years to paint and occupied some hundreds of square feet in area. The story of Hayden is fascinating not only for the light it throws on his many great contemporaries, from Wellington to Keats, but also for the tragedy it embodies. This is the tragedy of a megalomaniac who was by no means a charlatan, since he believed sincerely that he was the Napoleon of all painters, who frenzied energy, persecution-mania, mounting debts, and furious exasperations, lead finally to his suicide. He fascinates one like a character out of Strindberg whose inexorable destiny we can foresee in the very first line of the play: and who is driven with accelerating velocity in an almost vertical chute to the final catastrophe.

The "Selected Works of Walter Pater", arranged by Richard Aldington, the well-known novelist, poet, and biographer of the Duke of Wellington, published by Heinemann at 21s., revive interest in a writer, who, having exerted a tremendous influence on the two preceding generations of writers, had almost ceased to exist for the present generation. Pater was the contemporary of Arnold. Carlyle, Ruskin, and William Morris, all of whom were preachers and politicians. Pater was a recluse who appreciated art for its own sake and was somewhat out of place among such company, but he exerted a very strong influence on his disciple, Oscar Wilde, and his followers, down to the time of the Sitwells. Pater wrote an exquisite, if somewhat static, prose: his studies of Renaissance art and literature are both penetrating and subtle—especially one on the poetry of Michael Angelo. This selection, though it emits Pater's brilliant and delightful Shakespearean studies, is otherwise an excellent one: and it should arouse the public demand for reprintings of the work of this important and inexplicably neglected writer.

"Poetry London" (published by Poetry London 2s. 6d. and edited by Tambimuttu) continues to make its appearance. It must surely be one of the toughest of poetry magazines on record, to have survived so tenaciously, and for so many years, not only the paper-shortage but the poetry-shortage which are simultaneously threatening Britain; and not only to survive, but to pay its way. The November-December number for 1948 is lively enough at all costs: though it may not contain any masterpieces, there is very interesting work by the late Keith Douglas (killed in action in the last war) Ronald Duncan the playwright, Lawrence Durrel, Kathleen Raine, David Gascoyne, Patric Evans, and Ronald Bottrall. There is an excellent translation of a long poem of the Chilean poet, Pablo Neruda by G. S. Fraser: and the reviews of recent books of poetry form a very reliable index to what has been recently published in verse. The reviews are all signed, which is a fair guarantee of their sincerity, since many of them are lively and pugnacious enough to be quite spectacular, though they represent many different points of view and the authors of the review (all poets themselves) are not bound together by any similarity of outlook or style.



BERTRAND RUSSELL WHOSE BOOK "HUMAN KNOWLEDGE, ITS SCOPE AND LIMITS" HAS BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY.



CONTRACT

Howard Schenken & Richard L. Frey

A hand that is no great shakes may become very powerful when partner has made a strong bid. Too often a player fails to realize how much the little he holds can mean; later he apoligizes for his cowardice by saying, "I had only....How could I tell?"

When South made a cue bid of two spades in this deal, thus forcing the bidding at least to the three level when the scope made two-odd enough for game, North correctly viewed his hand as a "rock-crusher." He ignored the known fact that East never bid psychics, and viewed his cards in the light of South's powerful bid. But the problem was to show his strength in a way that would give parner a chance to show his distribution.

North's first bid was, therefore, one which he was quite certain partner would not pas and which would provide a slam-conscious foundation for his later bids. Hence his choice of two-no-trump. When South bid three hearts, it was enough for game, so North's four diamond bid was no mere rescue but obviously was a show of strength.

South's bid of five diamonds confirmed a fit, and now when North bid five hearts, South was able to go on to slam despite the fact he held a singleton spade, for he knew that North must have a fair diamond suit and either the heart or the spade ace. South lost the opening spade trick, but from there on his hand was cold for 12 tricks.

Neither side vulnerable
North-South 60 on score
North dealer

NORTH
♠ K 9
♡ A 10 6
◇ Q J 8 7 5
♣ 10 9 3

WEST
♠ J 8 7 2
♡ 9
◇ 10 4 3 2
♣ 7 6 5 4

EAST
♠ A Q 10 6 4 3
♡ 6 4 2
◇ 9
♣ K Q 8

SOUTH
♠ 5
♡ K Q J 8 7 3
◇ A K 6
♣ A J 2

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	1♠	2♠	Pass
2 N.T	Pass	3♡	Pass
4◇	Pass	5◇	Pass
5♡	Pass	6♡	All Pass

Let us talk it over —

Only a few weeks back while writing in this column about journalism as a career for women I had accused the editors of being unfavourably disposed towards women. Little did I know then that I should have to write so soon after that about one who was an exception!

I could have pointed out that exceptional personage then only but that would have reduced the force of my arguments . Besides it would have been too personal and probably might have been considered as "in bad taste" by the editor concerned! For such was the nature of Mr. Brelvi who never liked to be personal. Many and great are the tributes which are still being paid to him and it is not for a small fry like me to add to them. However, the only excuse for penning these lines is the fact that but for him we shouldn't have been "Talking It Over" week by week for over three years now in the Women's Page of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly."

Actually the Women's Page has been a feature of the Weekly even in the old days but there was a big gap before it began to appear as a regular weekly feature. Contributions by women writers were always welcome in the "Chronicle", however, Mr. Brelvi decided to have a woman on the staff to cover topics of feminine interests. A college contemporary of mine (some of whose very readable articles have appeared in this page from time to time) had actually joined service but for some reason gave up. There was yet another girl (who later on was married to the editor of an influential paper in the North) desiring to come on the "Chronicle" staff. By some curious chance we both happened to be in Mr. Brelvi's room at the same time. And I wonder if both of us did not catch something of Mr. Brelvi's compromising spirit (for which he was so well-known) because both of us said that one would stand down for the other! In the end it was decided that "for the time being" I should do the Women's Page and Miss X should help me since she had not made a break in this line. Within a short period Miss X went away from Bombay leaving me to do the Women's Page!

Mr Brelvi never seem to be in doubt as regards women's place in journalism. I am sure he must have been very happy to see a woman who made her journalists debut in the "Chronicle," now managing a Press Syndicate and conducting a Weekly too. However, he never fussed about the aspiring woman journalist either. He never gave you undue concessions because you happened to be a member of the fair sex. I vividly recall one incident when I requested him to help me to get an interview with Mrs. Muriel Walhead Nichol, the only woman member of the Parliamentary Delegation which visited India in 1946. She was described as "intractable" by two of my colleagues. So I was naturally on my mettle to secure an interview with her. I complained to the boss that it was difficult even to contact her as she was moving from place to place and asked him if he would kindly fix up for me an appointment with her. But Mr. Brelvi just smiled gently asking me to find for myself. The best way, he told me, was to give my quary a hot pursuit by keeping track of her movements and then take her by surprise. That was the hard way "the real journalist's way" as he put it to me and since I was aspiring to be one, it was better that I too should follow it. Needless to say that I did achieve my objective and when I submitted the copy of the interview to him in a triupmpant mood he just gave one of his eloquent smiles which seemed to say "look, what joy it gives one to do things on one's own".

I shall give only one more instance I had gone to see him after covering the annual session of the All-India Women's Conference at Akola where I secured an exclusive interview for my paper from the Princess of Berar (that was the first one she ever gave). Naturally I expected the boss to say something in appreciation of the brilliant job (I thought) I had done. But nothing doing. Instead he sent me post haste to interview Krishna Hutheesing who was about to leave for the U.S.A.!'

Well, I wish, in my school and undergraduate days I had a teacher of a similar disposition. I should have been far better equipped for this line wherein there is no time or place to be personal. However, this is not to say he had no appreciation. I am sure he would have given me any number of recommendations should there have been an occassion to ask for one. He was never a hard task master and was always sympathetic. It was indeed fortunate to have worked under him.

* * *

In private life one could have many a glimpse of his amiable personality. He was a perfect family man, a most loving father and a fine host too.

In Mrs Brelvi he found an idealmate. She never sought to benefit by the reflected glory of her great husband so much so that she was never seen occupying even a front rank seat at any of the public functions One found her mingling with the crowd. Though quite and dignified one found her most sociable but never patronising as is the wont of big men's wives. Our heart goes out to her in this sad bereavement and we pray GOD gives her strength to bear the loss.

—*Leela*

BRITAIN EXPERIMENTS WITH

Free Medicine For All

(By Keith Richards)
Exclusive To the Bombay Chronicle 'Weekly'

When last summer the National Health Service Act became law in Britain, most of the newspapers and most of the doctors united in condemning it. "Socialism gone crazy. The labour cabinet should start their new scheme off by having their own minds tested," was the view expressed by one choleric conservative M.P. Aneurin Bevan, Health Minister, who had steered the measure through parliament became the most popular butt of radio and music-hall jokes, and th object of vicious attacks from the right. "You'll see!" the tories threatened. "All right, we'll see," came labour's confident reply, and today, although the scheme is less than six months' old, we are seeing very clearly.

Many Britons, in fact, are literally seeing clearly for the first time in years. No longer do they have to buy a six penny pair of spectacles at a local chain store (and thereby probably damage their sight still further). Under the new scheme, expert treatment and the spectacles themselves are free to all, and hundreds of thousands of people have been quick to avail themselves of the opportunity. "The rush of spectacles has been so great it has exceeded our productive capacity," reports Mr. Bevan. Opticians are working overtime trying to meet the nation's demand. The very rush reveals how crying was the need which existed.

Rush Of Patients

Opticians are not the only people getting a rush of patients. In its first ten weeks, nearly thirty million people received treatment under the Act. More than a million had dental treatment. Prescriptions are being dispensed at the rate of 150 million a year. There is a different atmosphere in the chemist's shop to-day. "Its a pleasure to serve people," beamed the young man behind the counter as he handed me the neatly wrapped bottle, "it's grand to know that, no matter how expensive the medicine, no one has to pinch and scrape to pay for it." A lot of doctors feel the same One I know was against the scheme when it was introduced—but he feels differently now. "It makes such a difference realising that the patient won't have to worry about whether he can afford the treatment." For doctors with practices in the poorer quarters, the scheme must occasionally seem like paradise.

Of course, there are many drawbacks and problems, some of them serious. Good health is not just a question of the right medicine. It means good food, good living conditions, all the social and environmental conditions which alone can give us people sound in mind and body. The National Health Scheme contained wide proposals for health and welfare centres, day nurseries for children of working mothers, post and ante-natal clinics. The plan proposed hundred of health centres in London alone, but at present the plans of only nine have been approved, and they are still on paper. The health services have been severely slashed under the various Government economy measures. Hospital and other health service building is almost at a standstill.

All Money To Doctors

Even more serious than past and present shortcomings is the threat of further restrictions on the service. The scheme to date has cost much more than had been originally expected, due mainly to generally inflated prices, and bad original costing. Doctors and dentists, in particular, under the scheme, retain an uneconomic degree of independence. They remain, in effect, in private practice—with the state instead of the patient meeting their bills. Thus, far too high a proportion of the cost of the scheme goes in fees of professional men (some dentists have been drawing a gross £1,000 a week): and not nearly enough goes into the provision of permanent hospitals, clinics, health centres and other institutions. Now there are rumours that, on grounds of expense services already provided are to be limited, and many long-term plans abandoned.

In spite of the war, in spite of long and widespread malnutrition in the hungry thirties, in spite of the food shortages caused by Britain's import restrictions, the health of the nation to-day is better than it has ever been.

Priority For Children

Particularly is this true of the children, who, through clinics and the local food authorities, get—and rightly get—first priority in everything. "British children are the finest in Europe. They are bursting with beautiful good health," said professor Henri Bonnet, a leading French authority upon children, recently. After her recent European tour Mrs. Roosevelt commented: "the children of Britain on the whole are better fed than ever before."

Only an improved and extended health service can maintain this position. Cuts in the present service would be catastrophic.

Most of the problems are shortages: too few hospitals—an eighty-three-year old London woman needing an urgent abdominal operation was refused admission to twenty-five consecutive hospitals recently, as "too old". New hospitals must be built, special arrangements made for the aged, and —most urgent of all—new nursing and other staff must be recruited. This will only be possible if great improvements are made in salaries and conditions which, in spite of recent changes, still leave the nurse the most underpaid and harshly treated worker in Britain.

Upon the solution of such problems the real success or failure of the health scheme depends. They must be tackled immediately. These tasks should have the highest priority. They would pay rapid dividends in better health and consequent better production.

With the national health scheme even in its present limited, inadequate state, the workers of Britain have gained something of extreme importance for the future of the country. These gains must be maintained. A retreat on the health front would be an indefensible step for British labour. The first six months of overall state medicine in Britain have given the lie to the Tory propagandists. The people have had a first, tiny taste of what a socialist Britain could be.

FIRST BENEFICIARY OF A ROYAL GIFT.
Sister Josephine, who acted as night nurse to Princess Elizabeth during her confinement, placing the first "inmate" into an incubator sent as a gift from Philadelphia to Princess Elizabeth and passed on her request to the maternity wing of a London hospital.

For Your Complexion Winter Recipes

When the cold season is in full swing your complexion needs extra attention. Precaution is any day better than cure even in such seemingly trifles like cracks on the lips and chaffed hands and feet.

Olive oil massage an hour or so before a hot bath is a reliable standby in cold weather. Even pure coconut oil would do if you add a pinch of turmeric powder to the oil before applying it to the body.

For your face white TIL soaked in a small quantity of milk and ground into fine paste will be delightfully smoothing. To derive full benefit keep the seeds to soak in milk for a whole night. Before using the paste make it slightly warm and gently rub over the face. Allow to dry and wash with warm water using soap or gram powder, the latter is more preferable. Use muslin cloth for drying the face lest you irritate the skin. Your face will have a velvety finish.

Clarified honey is good for cracks on the lips or palms. Add two drops of scented oil to an ounce of honey. Mix well and apply to the lips every day. Let it stay for some time and then use warm water for washing. Howsoever great the temptation never use hot water.

J. R. D. TATA AS COMMUNIST!

(Continued From Page 5)

included in the act to the effect that persons born in this area, with certain very limited restrictions, could not migrate to the United States. This proscribed area included all of India and other parts of the Orient. China and Japan had been otherwise taken care of by treaty and agreement."

"The barred zone provisions like the Chinese exclusion laws became practically useless with the advent of the 1924 Quota Act, because that act provides that persons of races ineligible to citizenship with certain very limited exception shall not be admitted to the United States.

"The Chinese exclusion laws were repealed in the Seventy eighth Congress by the Act approved on December 17,1943. All that Act did was to grant a quota of 105 per annum to persons of the Chinese race and to make such persons racially eligible for naturalization. It should be remembered that prior to this period the only persons recially eligible for naturalization were persons of the white race, African black race, and Western Hemisphere Indians. The Act relating to Chinese made persons of that race ineligible to naturalization."

In this connection, it is necessary to state a fact, which is not widely known in India. The quota of 100 persons for India had always been in existence. As a matter of fact between the years 1925-44, about 1,020 persons came in under the Indian quota to the United States for naturalization; but they were English, Dutch, or French or others nationals who had been born in India; but Indians as such could not use their quota because they were racially ineligible for citizenship. Clearly this was insulting to the people of India.

The Celler-Luce Act has mitigated this insult to our great and ancient land. The 6,000 nationals of India, who are to-day in the United States, feel grateful to the India League of America (which includes many Americans also) for securing the passage of this Act; and our countrymen in India should have reason to feel proud of the India League of America.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

BRELVI is dead. Brelvi lives through the great work he has done and left behind.

My humble homage to the one who was a source of inspiration and strength to me.

The sad news of Mr. Brelvi's sudden death came to me on the phone as a terrible shock. For a moment, I could not believe that the one, whom I saw hale and hearty and who talked to me in his usual cordial manner on Friday evening, was no more with us. Grief-stricken and bewildered, I rushed to the "Chronicle" office and then to his residence to pay my last respects to him.

Mr. Brelvi was a perfect gentleman. He was a model of sterling character and simplicity of life and was noted for his high literary and cultural attainments. By virtue of a genial disposition and winning personality, with which he was gifted, he could command respect of those who came in contact with him. Harshness in speech and manner was foreign to him. His patience and tolerance even in face of provocation or excitement were exemplary.

Journalism was the life-work of Mr. Brelvi. He had upheld the dignity and high standards of his profession and had endeavoured, with no little success, to raise it in the estimation of the public. The tributes, which are pouring in from within and outside India, furnish testimony to the place of honour and eminence occupied by him in the world of journalists. The Press of India will bear for ever an impress of the brilliant contribution made by him to it.

As an editor, he did not have a false sense of dignity or assumed air of superiority. He was remarkably curteous and sympathetic to his colleagues. Even a junior member of the staff felt himself quite at home in the presence of his chief. He was loved and respected by all, because he himself was kind and affectionate to all. The virtues of honesty, studiousness and scholarship marked him out as an editor of dignity and outstanding merits.

Mr. Brelvi, nad, further, distinguished himself as a patriot, nationalist and politician. Apart from his journalistic work, he was interested in everything and yet he was "disinterested". He had taken a prominent part in the battle for Freedom and embraced imprisonment in the spirit of service to and sacrifice for his country. He had attained eminence by virtue of his personal merits—the qualities of his head and heart, and never cherished the vain ambition to dominate or to seek position, power or authority.

Art was a subject of special liking to him in spite of his multifarious preoccupations and activities. He loved to attend important exhibition and dance—recitals by leading or competent dancers and was keen on lending support to deserving and capable artists. He used to discuss with me, and express his own views freely on the subjects like Film-Censorship and the reorganisation of art, music, dance etc. Moreover he had closely followed the schemes of art and cultural reorganisation formulated by the Central and Provincial Goyernments and other institutions. In Mr. Brelvi, India has lost a great supporter of her arts and artists

Although I always, respected Mr. Brelvi as my chief, I was treated, in return, by him as his equal and friend. His interest in the institutions and committees, with which I am associated, was almost as much as my own. I shall ever remain deeply indebted to him for the inspiration and valuable guidance and advice which I have received from him on several occasions. I shall never forget the smiling face, silvery voice, sweet tongue and charming manners which were characteristic of Mr. Brelvi's personality.

May his soul rest in peace.

Education For the Masses—Self Expression And Art Appreciation—Compulsory Cultural Course—Role Of School In Education—Indian Arts In Pure Forms.

The proceedings of the Central Advisory Board of Education, which met at Allahabad, furnish a fresh evidence of the earnestness on the part of the National Government to plan, in more than one form education for all. The Board has accepted mos of the recommendations of the Committee of Experts according to which universal compulsory basic education can be introduced within a period of sixteen years by two five-year and one six-year plans. The Board and the Government have also accepted a scheme of social education.

Not Mere Literacy

The programme of the educational expansion was retarded owing to the deterioration in the country's economic condition during the latter half of the year. Now it is re-assuring to learn from the presidential address of the Minister of Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, that education will be one of the first priorities for the resumption of the full development programme. He gave encouraging news that funds for education will be provided in the next year's budget.

Bare literateness is the immediate need of the masses; but the mere ability to read and write is the minimum of knowledge, and it does not make the education needed for citizenship. The planning of education on a truly national basis involves correct evaluation and judicious integration of all its essential elements. In the context of social education Maulana Azad had the same principle in view when he said "we want not merely literacy, but mental development of the adults so that they can take an intelligent interest in the affairs of their country and the world."

Higher Aims Of Education

Besides literacy, the Board has taken into consideration some other aspects of education such as the physical, technical and social. Apparently it has hitherto, taken a utilitarian view of the subjects and not made a serious approach to the nobler ideals of what should be appropriately styled as "national education." The development of the creative faculty and of the sense of the appreciation of beauty is implicit in the concept of education; and the same must form an integral part of a scheme of national education.

The view expressed by Smti. Sarojini Naidu, Governor of the United Provinces, on this point, in her inaugural address, deserves consideration by every educationist. She rightly thought that the first seven years of the child are creative and that education at that stage is most important. Proceeding she stressed that the objective of education imparted at that stage must be to help the child to create its own. The development of creative self-expression must be one of the chief aims of the planning of education in its early stage.

And the next aim should be the cultivation of the appreciation of beauty. In his address at the inauguration of an exhibition of Indian Art at New Delhi in November, Maulana Azad said "Art is an education of the emotions and is thus an essential element in any scheme of truly national education. Education, whether at the secondary or at the univerisities stage, cannot be regarded as complete if it does not train our faculties to the perception of beauty". The development of the aesthetic sensibility, to which he thus made a reference, is a process that should start from the early stage of school-education

Role Of Art

Art is universally acknowledged to be the best medium for the stimulation of the creative faculty and the development of the aesthetic sensibility. In order to be effective in achieveing both their aims, education should embrace art as its integral part; it should be planned on a nation-wide scale and should be made compulsory to a certain standard. The Advisory Board has dealt with education as a subject for the whole country and has fixed its compulsory minimum, but so far it has shown little interest in art as an essential element of school-education.

The Government of Bombay has already made an advance in the right direction. The Art Education Committee appointed by it in 1946 has given a careful thought to, and has come to definite conclusion on, the question of art-training in the primary and secondary schools. The Committee's recommendations, with respect to this aspect of art-education, are based upon the latest and rational methods of developing creative self-expression and art-appreciation as an integrity part of general education. The Central Government ought to take notice of the Bombay Committee's report while planning education "for the nation".

"Art in education" should not be merely a platitude or slogan. It should be an ideal constantly before those who happen to be in charge of educational planning. Music is in no way less important than art. Both have educative and cultural values in a pronounced degree and are, therefore, essential to the development of the appreciation of beauty. The Government ought to consider the advisability of planning a general appreciation or cultural course embracing art and music and of introducing the same as one of the compulsory subjects for the final examination in school-education. Future citizens should emerge from schools with a lively interest in art and musician ideal which needs for its realisation a broad-based and sound policy.

Points For Planning

Different colours of paint selected in order to put pupils in the proper phychological mood are being introduced in the schools of New York city. It is found on experiments that colours have the effect of stimulating or depressing emotions and that appropriate class-room colours can make young children more manageable and help older ones to concentrate. New York city's Board of Education has, therefore, explained that the redecoration programme is based upon scientific and psychological studies.

The design, decoration and equipment of school-buildings should be governed by scientific and aesthetic principles—a point which needs to be well understood in this country. The Government of Bombay has placed its annual allotment of the building grant available for a district at the disposal of the Building Committee on certain conditions. Apart from the conditions for the use of grants, the Government should pay special attention to the designs and equipment of school-buildings wherever they are constructed. In all the schools, there should be rooms in which art and music can be taught in their proper surroundings.

Since the designs and decoration of school-buildings count as a factor in the development of the aesthetic sense of students, the latter should be placed in beautiful environments while they learn. The illustrations and printing of text-books should also be attractive; and again text-books should contain lessons which would convey to students theoretical knowledge of cultural subjects like art and music. School-buildings and educational accessories ought to be considered as an item on the programme of educational planning.

Integrity Of Indian Culture

India's cultural unity has been stronger than her political and even geographical unity, said Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting while addressing informally the staff of the Madras Station of the All-India Radio. He asked the staff to help in the revival of Indian culture, which he asserted, is mighty in music and literature". The Radio is a mighty instrument for the discrimination of music literature, poetry and drama. The officials who are in charge of the same, need therefore to be reminded to be constantly conscious of their responsibility to the country.

India's music, art and literature are esteemed as her magnificent hesitage and as a contribution to the world—culture, and the same should be presented through every medium in their unalloyed quality. The sophisticated trends which have invaded the sphere of art and literature—during the foreign rule, have suppressed to some extent, the pristige beauty of Indian arts. The All-India Radio should initiate the process of clearing away the impurities in music, literature and art and of presenting the latter in their traditional forms. Indian arts should now shine with greater intensity in their own lustre than in the light of their Western counterparts.

President of the French Republic M. Vincent Auriol who was spending a few days in the Alps mountains snappped at La Zlusaz with his wife.

OUR DELHI LETTER: From Our Correspondent

A Master Plan For Dry Farming

SELDOM before a more sketchy and incomplete case was presented by a Ministry of the Government of India, than has been done by the Agriculture Ministry in regard to its Land reclamation and Land colonisation plan. The public deserved more information and greater details than are doled out in the official handout, considering that the project will cost India something like 132 crores of rupees.

First claim made by the Ministry is that new and weed infested land, amounting to 6.2 million acres will be brought under the plough by the plan. The land, so marked is situated in East Punjab and Punjab States Orissa, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bihar, Madhya Bharat Union, Bombay, Bhopal and Vidhya Pradesh. Two issues arise. Firstly, in March, 1944, Sir Pheroz Kharegat then the Secretary, Agriculture Ministry, presented a memorandum to the Indian Council of Agriculture Research. which pointed out as follows:—

"The total area of India is about 1,000 million acres. Half of this is not available for cultivation, being either mountain or forest or sandy desert or otherwise barren. The culturable area may be reckoned at about 450 million acres of which only 280 million acres are actually cultivated, while sixty million acres are kept as fallow and 110 millions are classified as culturable waste. The first problem connected with land is to ascertain what portion of these 170 million acres can be brought under cultivation. Much of this land is probably kept for grazing. A good deal of it is sandy or salt or alkaline. Some of it cannot be cultivated because of lack of water or of too much water or malaria. We have, however, no information as to what area is not cultivated because of any particular causes.

The Foodgrains Policy Committee, a year earlier in 1943 similarly, pointed out that "there are practical difficulties in quickly bringing such culturable but uncultivated areas into cultivation, otherwise the pressure of population and the land hunger of the people would have brought them under the plough long ago. Some of them are located in unhealthy tracts, others lack of irrigation facilities, some again, are situated in tracts where labour is not easily available and others are such as would not yield an economic return under normal conditions."

Preparation Of Blue Prints

Sir Pheroz Kharegat, in his memorandum urged the imperative necessity of a survey of all these land in order to find out what exactly it was that prevented the land from being cultivated. According to him there were three stages of the work, namely the preliminary survey, the preparation of the "Blue Print" and the carrying out of the projects. According to his estimates Rs. seventy-five lakhs were needed for a survey of 250 million culturable waste lands and the preparation of blue prints in six months.

This memorandum was solemnly adopted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and was recommended to the Government of India for implementation. Enquiries however, show that no survey of wastelands, regarded 'sine qua non' to reclamation by the Council has yet been attempted by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The second issue is whether land available for reclamation has been brought under the plough. Let me quote from the Foodgrains Policy Committee of 1943:—

It said: "There are areas not inconsiderable, which lend themselves to immediate production and they should be harnessed to food production drive. One such area that has been prominently brought to the notice of the Committee is situated in Assam. A special officer is being appointed at once to examine the grazing reserves with a view to determining how far are these surplus requirements. He will begin with the district of Kamrup and work in the valley, making recommendations as the examination proceeds. He will, thereafter, examine, in consultation with the local Forest Officers of Loakhoa and Orang in Nowgong and Darrang districts with a view to see whether they should be de-forested in whole or in part, for settlement in the same way as the remaining waste land to be thrown open in these two districts." According to information available here, there are four million acres of culturable waste land in Assam.

The fear of Bengalee domination resulting in "Line System" has prevented the land coming under the plough. The survey, referred to above, was conducted six years ago, The question, therefore is whether any attempt has been made to colonise Assam and thereby bring these large wastelands under cultivation. it is significant that Government's scheme of "tractorisation" does not include Assam.

Lack Of Field

According to reports, areas of land are under-cultivated or not cultivated at all in Bihar, because of unsatisfactory terms offered to cultivators. This view is supported by the Bengal Famine Commission, which said:

"We have little doubt that much of the unpopularity of the permanently settled estate system is due to the fact that, by and large, and subject to notable exceptions, proprietors fail to make an adequate contribution to the development of the resources of their estates."

The Bihar Government has passed the Zamindari Abolition Act, but has hardly adopted interim measures to improve the yield from land. It would be thus seen that both the yield from land can be increased and additional acreage can be brought under the plough without resorting to the proposed huge expenditure, in the era of inflation. Further more, the data on which a systematic reclamation of land was to be based is lacking and there is no proposal to collect it.

The Ministry of Agriculture, in its memorandum, placed before the Conference of Provincial Ministers observes—

"An extent of six million acres has been proposed for reclamation and subsequent cultivation. This will yield about two millions of extra food. As a part of the Grow More Food Campaign, the central Tractor Organisation has reclaimed, during the last year 23,600 acres of land in the United Provinces, and 8,400 acres in the Central Provinces. It has a programme of reclaiming 1,10,000 acres of land in various provinces of India during this year. It has also successfully undertaken mechanical cultivation in the Matsya Union and in the East Punjab evacuated by Muslims"

Cost Of Scheme

The paradox of the situation lies in the fact that while one wing of the Agriculture Ministry is never tired of claiming that its Grow More Food Campaign has resuled in bring ing additional areas under cultivation and has thereby added to the total yield of foodgrains by a quantity, varying from one million to six million tons, its another wing, statistical branch shows actual shrinkage in acreage and fall in production. The Food Ministry, also under the Agriculture Minister side by side has been increasing the imports from abroad every year, the proposed 1949 target two million tons as against two million tons for the Undivided India in 1946.

Let me refer the cost figures:

The reclamation cost is placed at Rs. forty an acre. There is a note added to the estimates, which says: 'The tractors will reclaim kans land. Efficiency of scrub jungle clearance is dependent on the density of growth and the number and dimensions of stray trees which will have to be blown up with gun powder. This will add Rs. sixty per acre to the cost. 2.2 million acres will be reclaimed at Rs. 100/- an acre and 4 million at Rs. 40/- an acre. The total expenditure, accordingly will be Rs. 38 crores. The Ministry has also worked out cost figures of colonisation at Rs. 225/- an acre. It proposes to colonise 2.2 million acres of "new land" at Rs. 50 crores. A lump sum provision of Rs. ten crores has been made for items, like initial survey, digging drinking water wells, malaria control, making roads, providing amenities, like hospitals and schools etc. Another Rs. 31-1/2 crores are added for cultivation making Rs. 136.356 crores as the total cost of the project. The break up of the cost is as follows:—

Hard currency	Rs. 31.620 crores
Soft currency	Rs. 21.976 crores
Indian money	82.976 crores.
	136.356 crores.

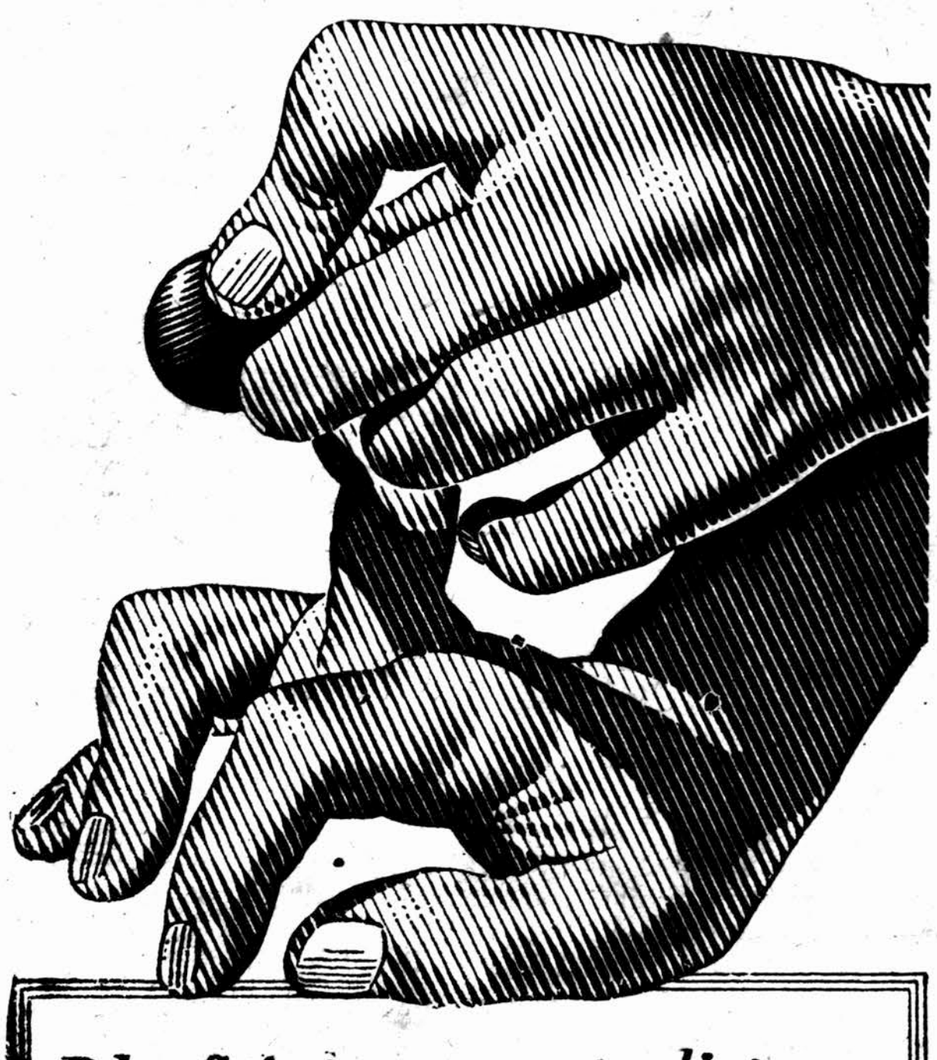
Total financial—requirements of schemes on Tubewell construction, fertilisers and fisheries are Rs. 282-.06 crores of which 71.88 will be in dollars, 64.93 in sterlings, and balance of 146 crores in Indian Rupees.

The Ministry of Food has proposals to import 4.5 million tons of food grain at in 1949 at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 150 crores. This will involve Rs. 70 crores worth of dallars and Rs. 80 crores worth of sterling. The combined demand of Food and Agriculture Ministry on Foreign exchanges will, therefore, be of the order 339.606 crores. India's total earning of foreign exchanges in a year is placed at Rs. 400 crores. The remainder Rs. 80.397 crores worth of foreign exchanges will be spared to import capital and consumer goods, defence equipment and other incidental expenses, such as those on delegations including some from food and agriculture ministries and embassies. Dollar exchanges, it is anticipated would be met from loan from world bank but sterling exchanges would further reduce India's sterling balances. This is on assumption that representatives of world bank are satisfied that agriculture Ministry has administrative machinery more effective than it has been employing on grow more food campaign to pay back not only interest changes but also capital borrowed from bank.

Irrigation Facilities

The following from the Agriculture Ministry's memorandum should be read with some interest:

"The entire scheme of reclamation proceeds on the basis of dry cultivation only. The Kans area being land which has already been under cultivation, all that is being done is the restoration of the STATUS QUO ANTE. It is, however, in the newly reclaimed areas that the question of irrigation facilities needs consideration. It is difficult at this stage to say what facilities are feasible or necessary as this will require detailed examination by reference to the facilities available in each area. In many of the jungle areas there will be streams across which kacha bunds can be put up without much cost or labour by the colonists themselves. In fact, it is understood that this practice is prevalent in certain parts in which colonisation work is now being undertaken. In certain other areas works costing considerable sums of money may have to be constructed. This will on the one hand increase the costs of a particular scheme but, at the same time, it will also more than double the yield from the land. It is proper that this work should be taken up for each individual area separately perhaps after a few years of rain-fed cultivation. At the same time, it is also suggested that such normal construction work either of tubewells or of other minor irrigation works should, to the extent possible, be concentrated in the areas now being reclaimed. It will be appreciated that a detailed scheme for provision of irrigation facilities cannot be framed as part of the present proposals and at the present stage. Both the costs and the results therefore are being worked out on a dry basis'.



Playful hanas get dirty...

and where there's dirt
there's *Danger* from germs!

Wash often with
LIFEBUOY SOAP

It protects you from the germs in dirt!

COMMUNIST DEAL FOR CHINA

THE PEOPLE MUST RULE

BY MAO TSE-TUNG

Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

THE people have now understood that the collapse of Chiang Kai-shek's rule is inevitable and, quite naturally therefore, they place their hopes in the Chinese communist Party and the people's Liberation Army.

The victory of China's new democratic revolution is impossible without the broadest united front comprising the overwhelming majority of the country's population. This united front must also be firmly led by the Chinese Communist Party.

The establishment of people's representative councils on the basis of the poor peasants' leagues and the peasants' unions during the course of the struggle against the Feudal system has provided extremely valuable experience. Only a people's representative council that is based on the will of the really broad masses of the people is a real people's representative council, and now it is already possible for such councils to emerge in all liberated areas. As soon as such a council is established, it should become the supreme organ of authority for that locality; all power should belong to it and to the Government Committee elected by it, and the poor peasants' league and the peasants union should then become their assistants.

When the Chu (District) and Hsiang (village) People's Representative Councils have been generally established, the country people's representative council may be established. Then with the county and lower levels of people's representative councils established, it is a simple matter to establish the various levels of people's representative councils above the county level.

People's representative councils of the various levels must, as far as possible, enable all democratic strata, including the workers, peasants, independent artisans, professional people, intelligentsia, the liberal industrial and commercial bourgeoisie and the enlightened rural gentry, to participate with their representatives. Of course, the composition of these councils must not be made up artificially. Fulfilling the task of uniting all the democratic strata of the people naturally, and not artificially, is rather a question of differentiating between rural areas with and without market centres, between various sizes of market centres and between cities and villages.

Distribution Of Land

In the newly liberated areas, the distribution of movable property and land must all be done after the situation is comparatively stable and the overwhelming majority of the masses have been fully aroused, otherwise it is adventurist, insecure and wholly detrimental. In new areas, the experience of the anti-Japanese war period must be fully utilised.

What we call discretion in wiping out the feudal system, means that it is necessary to discriminate between landlords and rich peasants, between big, medium and small landlords, between tyrannous and ordinary landlords and rich peasants: it means that under the general principle of equal distribution of the land and elimination of the feudal system, treatment is not decided on and meted out uniformly to those people whose cases are dissimilar, but rather that treatment of varying degrees is decided on and afforded them with discretion. By so doing the people will feel that our work is carried out in a reasonable way.

HUNGER REVOLTS AGAINST LAW AND ORDER

The scene in the streets of Shanghai—most famous of all China's many cities—as a section of the population revolts against law and order — a revolt brought on by the continued shortage of food. Bitterness, hatred and anger are writ on the faces of the demonstrators.

In the field of agriculture, labour-exchange brigades and co-operatives which in the past were controlled by bureaucratic elements and only harmed the people's interests, have collapsed. This is quite understandable and not at all to be regretted. Our task lies in carefully preserving and developing those labour-exchange brigades, co-operatives and other necessary economic organisations which are supported by the masses of the people, and extending such organisations to the various other areas.

No Exploitation

You can plainly see that our enemy the Kuomintang, cannot carry out a single item of party purification and re-organisation, army re-training or agrarian work such as we have been carrying out and that are of profound historic significance. On our part we correct our own errors so zealously that our whole party and army are united practically as one man. The whole party, army and the masses of the people are closely linked together, effectively carrying out all the policies and tactics laid down by the Central Committee of our Party and victoriously waging the people's revolutionary war.

Everything is just to the contrary on the enemy's side. They are so corrupt and so choked full of insoluble internal squabbles that are daily multiplying, so rejected by the people and utterly isolated, they have lost so many battles, that they are moving towards unevitable destruction.

"Reliance on the poor peasants, unity with the middle peasants in order to eliminate the feudal system of exploitation systematically and with discretion and develop agricultural production"—this is the general line and general policy of the Chinese Communist party in the work of the agrarian reform in the period of the new democratic revolution.

Uncle Sam Unloads Unwanted Goods On Europe

By C. A. Wallis

UNCLE Sam has been sending lot of things across the Atlantic recently, and some of them Europe may find it hard to take: Troops and tabloids—for instance—and advice. Hardest of all to take may be the advice.

Why is America doing fine while Europe totters on, only slightly above starvation level? Because of the war? Oh no, don't think that for a minute. Everyone (in Washington, anyway) knows the real reason: the innate superiority of Americans as such over the decadent old world. Nothing to do with the fact that Europe was devastated by battles for which America, in the main, merely supplied the explosive. Europe must appreciate this basic truth if she is to stand a chance of real progress (alias Americanisation) opines Sam. And it is his sacred mission to teach her. John Bull, of course, is better off than most—after all he speaks a quaint version of American, which gives him an advantage. So just to round off her education, Sam is sending tutors—members of the "Anglo-American Council on Productivity" now hard at work in London.

Let us consider these prophets of Americanism, all set to bring Britain up to date: Philip Reed, Chairman of General Electric. Ernie Breech, Executive Vice-President of Ford Motors. Ira Mosher, an Ex-President of NAM (the National Association of Manufacturers). J. Spencer Love of the Burlington Mills Corporation. (A few labour leaders have been added to make weight: Harvey Brown, Lee Minton, Vic Reuther and Thomas Harkins).

Moulding Public Opinion

What can these five Wall-Street Moguls teach Sam's British buddies? Plenty. This choice selection of the boys who wished the Taft-Hartley Labour Law on the U.S.A. will undoubtedly have a lot of advice to give about British labour problems. They are worthy representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers, the aims of which organisation were declared by a past Congress as "to render public opinion intolerant to the aims of social progress through legislative action."

Ira Mosher was NAM boss when the Taft-Hartley Act became law. A Congressional enquiry declared that General Electric, Philip Reed's Corporation, used union-busting labour spies in its plants. Fords, Breech's outfit, has a record of anti-Union practice notorious throughout the world. Its "personnel department" is headed by John S. Bugas, brought straight from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, where he was J. Edgar Hoover's "best operative": Fords claim the most powerful private police force in the world.

Are Americans more efficient producers than Britons? The American Chamber of Commerce in London doesn't seem to think so. Its official publication, "Anglo-American News", recently quoted from Lewis Ord's "Politics and Poverty", that the idea Yanks possess a greater industrial "know-how" is unsound: "That is apparent when American firms establish factories in Great Britain. With all their great industrial knowledge, backed by ample money, these American firms have to work very hard to get even a nose in front of their British competitors." If they could treat British workers as they do American labour, things might be different. Perhaps that's the objective of the advice?

Cotton, a prominent U.S. industrialist, seems to feel this, in a note to the A.F. of L. Newsletter: "For more than half a century British labour unions have clung to the philosophy that a man who works too hard or increases his output an hour soon works himself out of a job. British labour and management must change their traditional thinking and become modern in outlook". James McGraw of the vast McGraw—Hill Publishing Company also offers advice: cut food subsidies and social services. He writes in "Business Week" that British taxes are stifling initiative, and that her industry should be freed from restrictions and the threat of nationalisation. We see what he means.

Wall-Street's Note

Compare life in the States and Britain to-day, and you'll see what Wall-Street has to offers. Cost-of-living rocketing and unemployment up? Maybe—but look at the profits! In 1948 profits look like topping '47's all-time records by a clear twenty per cent. And other figures are rising, too. In 1939, 1,600,000 American employees were killed or injured at their work. In 1946 the figure reached two million. That's progress for you!

A final note on American plans for Britain might give John Bull a little to think about: General Omar Bradley, U.S. Chief of Staff, talks of World War Three: "While London and most of Britain would be quickly destroyed, Britain would remain useful as aircraft carrier for American bombers." So don't worry, Britons. Whatever happens, you'll be proud to know you still have your uses. After all, it was an American journalist who first pointed out that 'Britain can take it."

To conclude this article, let an Englishman speak: Tom Johnston, a delegate to the British Labour Party Conference in October 1931. At that time, in the Middle of the world slump, Britain was again bargaining for aid from America. And Wall-Street granted it—on condition of a ten per cent cut in British unemployment relief. These cuts, declared Johnston, were imposed upon Britain "not by reason or agreement but by a committee of international financier. A British cabinet and a British House of Commons has accepted dictation from a financial group as to how we shall balance our budget, how many leaves we shall steal from the tables of the unemployed."

That was said a long time ago, but Britons may well be remembering it to-day. Advice is cheap—to the donor. From the point of view of the recipient it may turn out to be very expensive.

Two eccentrics were out on their bicycles Suddenly one of them stopped, jumped off, and let all the air out of his back tyre.

'Why do that?' asked the other.

"The saddle's too high," said his companion.

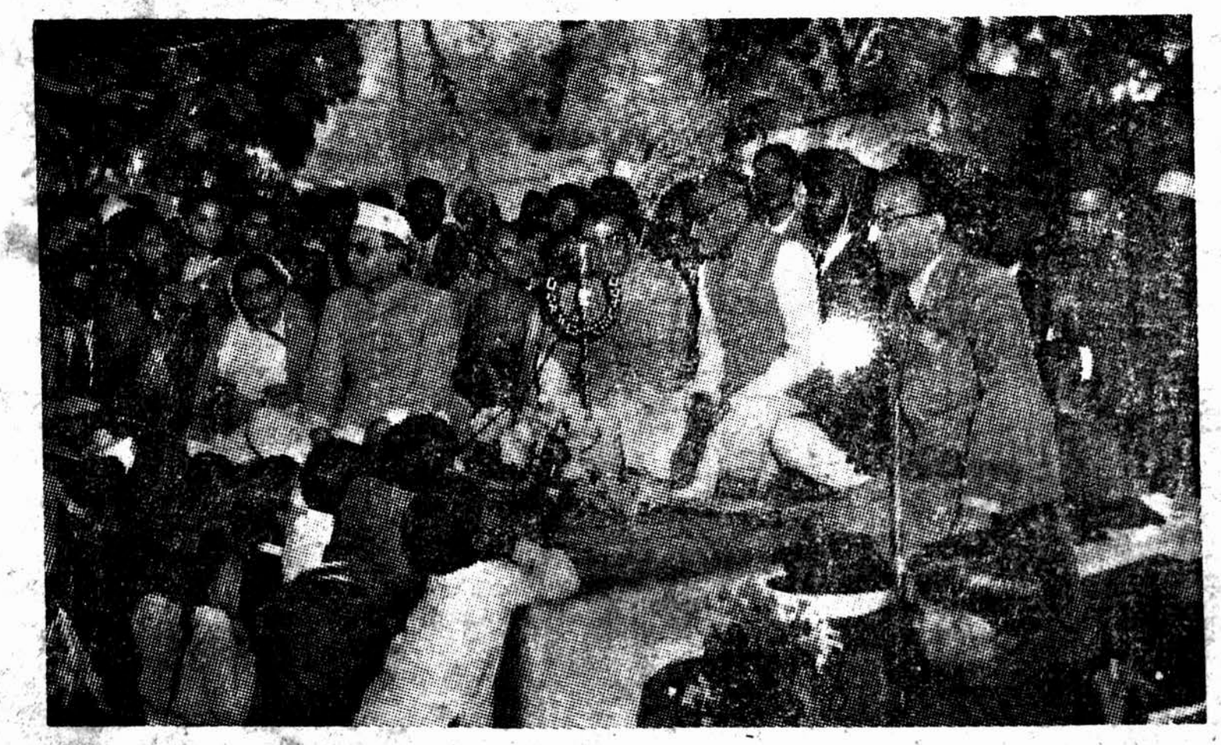
"Lend me a spanner,' demanded the second cyclist. He wrenched loose the bolt on the handlebars of his bicycle, twisted the bars back to front and tightened up the bolt again.

"What's going on?" asked the other.

'I'm going back" answered the second. "I'm not cycling with a fool like you".

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

BAL MELA—CHILDREN'S FAIR



The Governor General of India, His Excellency Shri C. Rajagopalachari inaugurated the Bal Mela (Children's Fair) organised in connection with the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference held at Delhi recently: Here he is seen addressing the children, and Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary, translating his speech in Hindi—others in the picture (on the extreme left) are Shrimati Hansa Mehta and Shri B. G. Kher (Premier of Bombay), President of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari.

Boys and girls of the different Units of the Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari who took part in the Variety Show of Songs and Dances on the above-mentioned occasion: Their performance was well appreciated.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, inaugurating the Children's Variety Show of the Balkan-ji-Bari at Delhi: In his speech he gave his blessings to the organisation.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. Natarajan.